

**WEATHER FORECAST.**  
Partly cloudy tonight. Cooler, Thursday fair and cooler.

# THE NEWARK ADVOCATE

**BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS**

VOLUME 95—NUMBER 85

NEWARK, O., WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1918

TEN CENTS A WEEK

## Break Hindenburg Line; Capture 1500 Men

### AMERICAN BARRAGE WIPES OUT HUN ATTACKING FORCE

#### WILL REACH GOAL IN THE DRIVE FOR INDUSTRIAL FUND

Workers Encouraged By First Day's Success in City Canvass

#### TEAM CAPTAINS FAIL TO REPORT SUBSCRIPTIONS

Campaign Has Three More Days, Closing Friday Night

Because the majority of the teams engaged in soliciting subscriptions for the industrial fund, no announcement was made by the Industrial Development committee as to the amount of subscriptions resulting from the first day's efforts.

President J. S. Herzog of the Chamber of Commerce who is in charge in the absence of Secretary Appleyard, stated, however, that incomplete reports indicated that good progress was being made and that the workers were encouraged that the full amount would be subscribed.

"The result of our first days campaign to raise the industrial fund of \$200,000 for Newark's advancement is very promising," said Mr. Herzog.

"Newark is going over the top."

"In raising this fund, we are not experimenting with something new but are making use of a plan that has been most successfully used in other progressive cities."

The team workers are responding faithfully in helping Newark's business men and proper officers to provide for the industrial fund.

They have a large number of people to see and their time is limited. The plan is simple. People are urged to make themselves with it and be prepared to subscribe to the fund as their well wishes and finances will permit.

"The plan is ideal in that the people are not asked to give anything but Newark is to receive something, then only to the extent of 10 per cent of their subscription and when the subscriber is asked for the amount due on his subscription, there is a pleasure in knowing that he is doing a great good for the industrial growth of Newark."

The campaign has three more days to run, including today. It will close Friday night when the team captains and workers will assemble in the band room.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

#### SERB OFFENSIVE LONG EXPECTED

Military Circles Believe Drive is Major Effort To Eliminate Hun Allies.

Washington, Sept. 18.—It has been hinted in military circles for some months that this autumn would see a major operation on the Macedonian front and from the news of the past few days it appears that that operation has been launched.

While it is not possible for military reasons to give the number of men intended to participate in this move its object is clear: to cut off Turkey from the central powers, to crush Bulgaria and to free Serbia, Rumania and the Jugo-Slavs of southern Austria.

It is no surprise to the allies to know that the Serbs are fighting gallantly for they are at least near their homes and are fighting for the restoration of their native land. The Bulgarians already are having trouble among themselves and with Germany, Turkey and Austria. In some quarters it is believed that when they see the fortunes of war moving against them they may desert their allies and sue for separate peace, trying to save as much territory as they can.

The Bulgarians have killed many thousands of Serbs and Rumanians but the forces of the allies are assured of the ardent support of the people who have survived the massacres.

Moreover the Jugo-Slavs in southern Austria are only waiting an opportunity to join the allies and free their homes from the yoke of Austria.

#### ELECTRIC IRON IGNITES BOARD; 4 SUFFOCATED

Youngstown, Sept. 18.—Their bodies scattered about the bedroom, four persons were found dead following a fire at Scott and Elm streets, early this morning. All were suffocated.

The dead: Mrs. Sam Rosenfelt, 28; Jerome Rosenfelt, 4; Shirley Rosenfelt, 2; Emanuel Rosenfelt, Mrs. Rosenfelt's father-in-law, 65.

Mrs. Emanuel Rosenfelt was rescued by firemen and is now recovering.

The fire originated from the lighting of an ironing board from an electric iron, in which the current had been left on. Firemen at 130 found Mrs. Rosenfelt under a bed and the two children lying on the floor. The house was considerably charred, but the damage will not be great.

#### QUESTIONNAIRES ARE MAILED TO 19-36 SELECTS

Work of Classifying New Registrants Is Started Promptly

#### WILL MAIL 1440 BLANKS DURING 10-DAY PERIOD

Board Members Advised Government Will Pay Dollar an Hour

The work of classifying the men, who registered on last Thursday, began today by the local draft board when 144 questionnaires were mailed out today to men between the ages of 19 and 36, inclusive.

This same number, 144 will be mailed out for the next consecutive days, making a total of 1440 to be listed at the present time. The questionnaires are being sent out according to serial number.

The work of selecting the names of the men who leave between October 7 and 11, will probably be done today.

According to information received from the state department board members (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

#### ELEVEN SOLDIERS DEAD IN WRECK

Head-on Collision in Missouri Takes Heavy Toll of Life on Troop Train.

Springfield, Mo., Sept. 18.—Wrecking crews of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad were working today to recover additional bodies of soldiers killed last night when a troop train and a freight train met in a head-on collision near Marshfield, Mo., 20 miles northeast of here.

The exact number of dead is unknown but eleven bodies are in undertaking establishments at Marshfield and it was believed at least five and perhaps a dozen were still in the wreckage. Fifty of the more seriously injured men were in Springfield hospitals having been brought here in a relief train.

Soon after the wreck, military guards were posted along the track, and no names of victims were given out. It was stated, however, that most of the soldiers in the forward coach which was wrecked, were from Colorado and Minnesota, with a few from Missouri.

In the second coach were troops from Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and West Virginia.

Railroad officials decline to ascribe a cause for the wreck, which occurred near a sharp curve, but in fairly open country.

The freight train was not badly damaged but the engine of the troop train was stripped and the baggage coach ground to pieces. The first coach from which most of the dead were taken, was partly telescoped by the tender of the engine.

#### FOE LEADERS ORDERED TO RESIST TO LAST

British Headquarters in France, Tuesday, Sept. 17, via Montreal (Reuters).—The Germans are in their defensive positions near St. Quentin, and the fourteenth reserve corps has been ordered not to give up one foot more of ground. A captured document signed by General von Morgen, dated Sept. 16 and addressed to the Fourteenth Corps says:

"Hitherto owing to military reasons, we have allowed the British to occupy desolate enemy country. Now, however, you have taken up strong defensive positions. Not one foot more of ground is to be given up."

After exhorting the men to defend their homes, their families and the fatherland, the document adds:

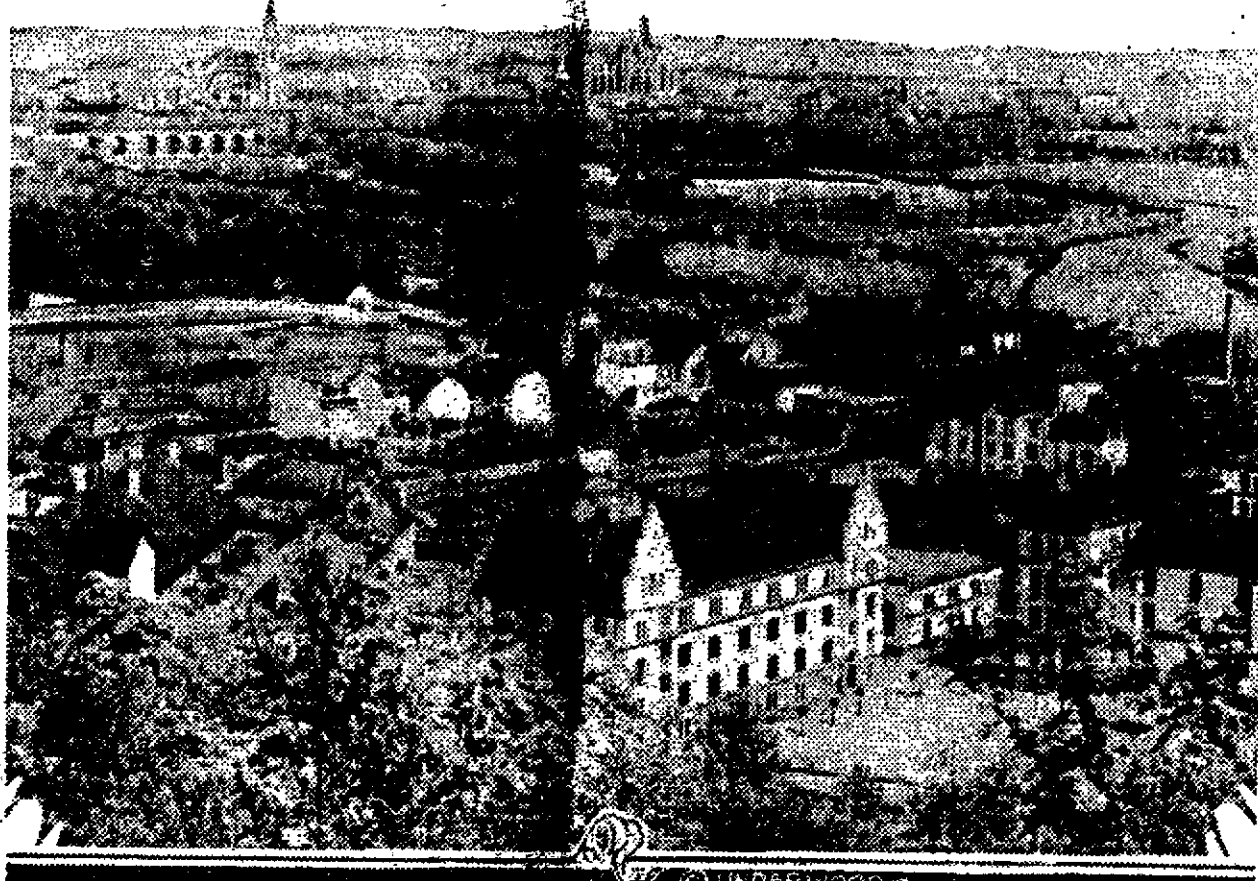
"You are more than a match for the enemy. Only attacks with dash which are accompanied by tanks, will destroy. I expect every man from general to junior private to do his duty in the immediate decisive battles."

General Morgen was reported to have died hastily in an automobile crash in the British attack north of the Ancre.

#### REICHSTAG WILL HAVE A PEACE DEMONSTRATION

London, Sept. 18.—It is rumored in Berlin that when the reichstag meets there will be another peace demonstration similar to that of July, 1917, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. It is said that the terms of a peace resolution are being drafted by the majority leaders in consultation with the imperial chancellor. The reichstag will convene November 5.

#### ALLIES NOW WITHIN SIGHT OF METZ—GERMAN STRONGHOLD



View of Metz from a distance. The city lies in the background.

American patrols are now within sight of St. Stephen's spire, famous steeple in Metz. This city is one of Germany's strongholds.

A cordon of forts surrounds it. Its capture by the allies will be a body blow to Germany. It was in this city, by an odd coincidence, that Marshal Bazaine of the

French army was forced to surrender to King William of Prussia in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. It has been in German control ever since.

#### "DOCTOR" PERSHING PROMISES "MEDICINE" FOR BRITISH PREMIER

London, Sept. 18.—In reply to the message sent by Premier Lloyd George to General Pershing, congratulating him on the American victory in Lorraine, in which the premier declared that the news on his sick bed, of the American commander's success, was infinitely more palatable than any physic. The American commander has sent the following telegram:

"Your congratulations are deeply appreciated. It shall be the endeavor of the American army to supply you with occasional doses of the same sort of medicine as needed from now on until the final victory has been attained. I trust this will find you fully recovered from your illness."

#### HOUSE TO PASS BIG TAX BILL

Measure Comes Before Members For Final Discussion—Amendments Are Adopted.

Washington, Sept. 18.—With less than an hour's discussion and without amendment the house today adopted the general plan and rates in the war revenue bill for taxation of war and excess profits, estimated to yield \$3,200,000,000 in revenue.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Provisions of the \$3,000,000,000 revenue bill levying greatly increased taxes on war and excess profits came before the house today for final action.

Thorough discussion of the schedules, which it has been estimated will provide more than a third of the total sum raised by the measure, was expected, although Chairman Kitchin and members of the ways and means committee predicted that the house would approve the provisions as drafted.

With disposal of the excess profits scheduled today, the portions of the income tax imposed by the bill of the \$3,000,000,000 will have been acted upon, the house yesterday having approved the income tax provisions affecting both individuals and corporations.

From the income taxes it has been estimated \$2,275,000,000 will be derived.

In approving the income tax schedules, the house while making no change in the rates as established by the income tax act of 1917, adopted two amendments. One permits corporations and individuals in calculating incomes to deduct all interest paid or accrued. The other provides that income used by corporations in buying Liberty Bonds be subjected to the reduced rate of 12 per cent, instead of the normal rate of 16 per cent.

#### URGE LABOR CONGRESS TO O. K. WILSON VIEWS

London, Sept. 18.—The American delegates to the inter-allied labor and socialist conference today presented proposals that the conference endorse the 11 points laid down by President Wilson as the conditions on which peace may be established and maintained.

#### SHIPS BRING 884 INVALID SOLDIERS

Washington, Sept. 18.—During the week ending Sept. 13, 884 sick and wounded of the American Expeditionary Forces were landed in the United States, the war office announced today. There were 447 landed in the preceding week.

#### FRENCH PREMIER IS OPTIMISTIC

Sees Supreme Victory as Result of Efforts of French Troops and Allies

Paris, Sept. 18.—(Havas).—"We will fight until the hour when the enemy comes to understand that bargaining between crime and right is no longer possible," said Premier Clemenceau in an eloquent address in the senate last evening. "We want a just and strong peace, protecting the future against abominations of the past."

The premier who was enthusiastically greeted as he took the tribune, was given an ovation as he concluded and the senate voted that this address should be posted throughout the country.

In beginning Mr. Clemenceau spoke of the gratitude the people of the allied nations "feel toward those marvelous soldiers of the entente," by whose nations would at last be liberated from the barbarian yoke.

He pointed out how without the slightest pretext Germany hurled her self upon French territory, devastated the fields of France, burned and pillaged her towns and villages and enslaved her men, women and children.

"The enemy thought that victory would come all this to be pardoned," continued the premier. "But fortune has changed. The day of glory has come. Our sons are completing the formidable task of their fathers, and with brotherly nations, are securing a supreme victory. All right minded humanity is with our troops who are liberating the nations from the future of evil days."

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#### BELGIUM SPURNS HUN PEACE BID

Enemy Asked Stricken Country To Remain Neutral During Remainder of War.

Paris, Sept. 18.—The Belgian government after consultation with the allies, according to the Petit Parisien, has decided to refuse without elaboration the reported offer of a separate peace made by Germany.

An Amsterdam dispatch Tuesday said that dispatches received from Berlin declared that nothing was known in competent circles in Berlin regarding the reported separate peace proposal to Belgium.

Information was received in London Sunday night to the effect that Germany had made an offer to Belgium. The terms included the provisions that Belgium should remain neutral until the end of the war, that Belgium should use her good offices to secure the return of the German colonies and that the pre-war commercial treaties shall again be put in operation. The offer also contained no admission that Germany had wronged Belgium for anything concerning reparation of indemnities.

The announcement of Mr. Davis' selection today disclosed that he had arrived safely in Switzerland where he is to head the American delegation at the Bern conference between American and German missions on the treatment and exchange of prisoners of war.

#### DAVIS IS APPOINTED ENVOY TO ENGLAND

Washington, Sept. 18.—John W. Davis of West Virginia, now solicitor general of the United States has been selected by President Wilson to succeed Walker Hines Page as ambassador to Great Britain.

The selection today disclosed that he had arrived safely in Switzerland where he is to head the American delegation at the Bern conference between American and German missions on the treatment and exchange of prisoners of war.

#### SAY OHIO WILL PASS QUOTA WAR STAMPS

Columbus, Sept. 18.—The counties containing the eight larger cities of Ohio have absorbed approximately \$25,000,000 worth of war savings stamps, according to a bulletin issued today by the Ohio headquarters here of the war savings stamp campaign.

This amount if represented in \$5 stamps would mean \$5,000,000 transactions and if the stamps were strung in a row would reach 20 miles, the headquarters announced.

Total cash sales in Ohio to Sept. 12 exceeded \$62,000,000 and with more than three months to go, it is expected that the state will exceed its quota by a comfortable margin.

Among the large cities, Canton leads in the per capita sales, with Columbus and Cincinnati close behind. Toledo is the only city in Ohio which headquarters say is lagging. Cleveland sales are approximately \$7,000,000.

JAP STATESMAN DEAD.  
(Associated Press Telegram)  
Washington, Sept. 18.—Viscount Ichiro Motono, who resigned as minister of foreign affairs of Japan four months ago died at Tokyo yesterday from a stomach trouble with which he had suffered for a long time.

ITALIAN PREMIER VISITS PARIS.  
(Associated Press Telegram)  
Paris, Sept. 18.—(Havas).—Premier Vittorio Emanuele di Italy, arrived here this morning. He was received by Premier Clemenceau and the Italian ambassador.

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## REPORT PROGRESS IN NEW ASSAULT

FRENCH TROOPS JOIN TOMMIES IN NEW OFFENSIVE AGAINST CENTER OF STRONG HINDENBURG DEFENSES

### CAPTURE VILLAGE THREE MILES FROM TEUTONIC STRONGHOLD

Attack of Foe Further North Forces British Troops to Give Ground—French Resist Determined German Attack North of Soissons

London, Sept. 18, 4:30 p. m.—In the new attack today northwest of St. Quentin British forces scored an average advance of from 2 1/2 to 3 miles on a 15-mile front, according to reports up to this hour.

The town of Hargicourt was captured by the British. The front under attack ran from Holnon wood, west of St. Quentin northward to Gouzeaucourt.

The British attack took them far nearer the line from which the German offensive started on March 21 last. The latest reports placed Field Marshal Haig's troops at an average distance of about a mile from this line.

The British have crossed the Hindenburg line at two points—at Villeret and at Gouzeaucourt. The depth of their penetration beyond, however, is not reported.

Villeret was taken by the advancing forces, as were Le Verguier, Ronsoy and Berthaucourt.

The town of Epehy toward the northern part of the front under attack was almost surrounded by the British this afternoon.

prisoners to the number of 1500 are reported. The fighting was continuing this afternoon.

#### YANKEE ARTILLERY DOES EFFECTIVE WORK

With the American Army in Lorraine, Sept. 18, (2:30 p. m.)—German infantry attempted to attack the American lines west of the Moselle Tuesday evening but the enemy troops were driven back by the fire of the American artillery.

When observers reported that a light line of German infantrymen was approaching, the American big guns threw a terrific barrage into that area. There were no further movements by the enemy.

Observers reported this morning that there were no living Germans in the region where they were sighted last night. Quite a number of dead, however, were seen.

#### BULGAR RESISTANCE IS GROWING WEAKER

London, Sept. 18, 4:45 p. m.—Bulgarian resistance on the Macedonian front is weakening and the allied troops have advanced an average of ten miles, according to latest report received from Saloniki. Fifty guns have been captured.

#### FRENCH TO REOCCUPY LAND TAKEN BY U. S.

With the American Army in Lorraine, Monday, Sept. 16.—Plans are already under way for the reconquest by the French population of the territory of the St. Mihiel salient from which they were driven out four years ago and which was regained last week in the American offensive. Scores of persons are requesting American officers for permission to return to their homes. One delegation applied today for permission to return to St. Mihiel or to send a committee to recover money buried there. The officers were told that when the Germans appeared many persons fled hastily and, not knowing when the invasion would end, had buried little stores of gold, silver and jewels.

#### GERMANS PREPARED TO STAY IN SAINT MIHIEL

With the American Army on the Lorraine front, Tuesday, Sept. 17.—(Delayed).—The Germans apparently never expected to be ousted from the St. Mihiel salient. They had done much work in building shelters and beer gardens and about the Souleville farm the

name of Floyd Hamilton of Pacific avenue, is announced in the casualty list for today. He is listed as having been severely wounded.

The official announcement of his injury was received by his parents Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hamilton, on September 11, and the family has had a letter from him and one from his nurse in the base hospital.

He was wounded in the right ankle and in the left arm, on July 15. He wrote a letter to his people dated July 22, and his nurse wrote on July 25, saying he was slightly wounded and was in a Red Cross hospital with the best of doctors and nurses and that he was doing nicely. The nurse's letter in the first paragraph stated "This is to let you know your son is all right."

Floyd Hamilton enlisted in Newark in July of 1917 with Company B, of the old Fourth Regiment. He went to Columbus and remained with the organization which is now known as the 164th infantry. He is 20 years old and before entering the service was employed at the American Bottle Company. He is now in base hospital 116.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



SPANISH GRIP IS CAUSE OF DEATHS

Surgeon General Announces Three Camps Are Affected, With Only Two Deaths.

Boston, Sept. 18.—Influenza and pneumonia caused more than 70 deaths in New England within the 24 hours ending last night. In Boston there were 35 deaths from influenza, including three naval men and 27 from pneumonia. In Brockton and nearby towns, where the shoe factories have been badly crippled by the spread of the disease, 12 deaths from influenza were reported.

Every effort to check the spread of the disease was being made and the health authorities in this city said they felt confident they had the situation in hand.

**THREE CAMPS AFFECTED.**

Washington, Sept. 18.—Spanish influenza now has become epidemic in three army camps, Surgeon General Gorgas announced yesterday. There are 3,500 cases at Camp Devens, Mass.; 1,000 at Camp Lee, Va., and 350 at Camp Upton, New York. The disease, General Gorgas said, has appeared in only a mild form. Two deaths thus far have been reported, both at Camp Devens.

REPORT PROGRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

country had been made to look like a prosperous German neighborhood with resorts where townspeople might spend the holidays.

Little club houses were built and equipped not wholly in keeping with front line operations. The dugout and shelters of the officers were fitted almost luxuriously, some of the largest ones being fitted with hot tubs and running water and lighted by electricity. Outside of many of them were little summer houses where the occupants were accustomed to sit and drink beer.

When the Americans advanced they captured a German mess sergeant who had been instructed to pack up and leave, but who had underestimated the speed of the American progress. He was carrying a quantity of beer and cheese, and when he saw the Americans approaching, he did not run, but busied himself like a bartender and received them standing behind a table on which the beer and cheese were ready for consumption.

AIR ATTACK ON U. S. POSITIONS REPULSED

With the American Army in Lorraine, Sept. 18.—(P. M.)—German aviation machine gunners and bombers attacked what they supposed to be the American positions in the region of the west of Vandieres last night. The mist and low clouds, however, prevented the Germans from finding their targets. The Germans themselves were located and driven back by anti-aircraft fire.

HOLNON CAPTURED BY STRONG BRITISH FORCE

London, Sept. 18.—British forces attacked this morning, northwest of St. Quentin, according to an official report from Field Marshal Haig, received at the war office this forenoon.

The village of Holnon, three miles northwest of St. Quentin, has been captured by the British, the field marshal reported.

A German attack last evening at Moeuvres under heavy artillery protection resulted in the British being pushed back to the western outskirts of the village. The text of the statement reads:

"As a result of our operations yesterday on the southern portion of the front we gained possession of Holnon village with several prisoners."

"This morning our troops attacked northwest of St. Quentin."

"Yesterday evening the enemy attacked at Moeuvres under cover of a heavy artillery barrage and pressed our troops back to the western outskirts of the village."

"By a successful local operation carried out during the night we advanced our line slightly immediately south of the La Bassée canal."

With the British Army in France, Sept. 18.—The attack was begun at 5:20 o'clock after a brief bombardment. Coupled with the news of the success of the allied forces in the early stages of the operations came reports that heavy fighting had developed at many points, particularly about Fresnoy, Ronssoy and Epehy, in the British zone, and about Savy wold, where the French were attacking.

The section along which the assault is being made is a most important one. The British forces had worked until they had established themselves in the old support line between Epehy and Verguier.

In front of them the Germans were sitting on a dominating ridge in positions which represented the British front line before the Germans launched their offensive last March.

In addition the Germans held the former second line of support of the British. The crest of this ridge dominates the Hindenburg line which lies to the east. Hence, the value of the possession of this ridge to either side is obvious.

For days the Germans, who undoubtedly had expected a drive here, had been feverishly fortifying themselves along the ridge, whose loss would be a serious menace to the Hindenburg line in the rear. Still fighting seemed probable.

The British army, which is making the attack is employing veteran troops who have worked wonders in the last few months.

SERBS CAPTURE 4,000 IN MACEDONIAN DRIVE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

Paris, Tuesday, Sept. 17.—Allied forces on the Macedonian front have penetrated to a depth of nearly 4 1/2 miles on a front of 15 1/2 miles, and have captured 4,000 prisoners, according to an official statement issued tonight by the war office.

The text of the statement reads:

"Operations on the Macedonian front continue very successfully. The front through Sokol, Dobropolje and Verrenik has been widened 25 kilometres and the allied forces have penetrated to a depth of seven kilometres."

"Prisoners to the number of 4,000, including a staff colonel, have been captured. Thirty guns, numerous machine-guns and considerable booty have been taken. The Serbian forces are vying with the French in courage and spirit."

TEUTON PRISONERS TELL OF HOPELESS FIGHT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

With the American Army on the Lorraine Front, Tuesday, Sept. 17.—German and Austrian prisoners taken in the recent advance by the Americans in this section displayed great interest when they learned of the Austrian peace suggestion when the news reached the camps where they were taken after their capture. They made no effort to conceal their discouragement when assured by the American soldiers that peace is a long way off unless Germany is willing to admit she is beaten.

Stories told by the prisoners nearly all indicate a lack of harmony between Austrians and Germans and reflect the lowered morale of the central powers. The prisoners in their conversation show that they realize the hopelessness of success and their belief that they are fighting for a hopeless object which to them apparently is not clear.

Individually the captured men are in good condition. They are well clothed, well fed, and healthy.

WOMAN FIGHTS FIRE IN STORE BASEMENT

Controls Flames Until Arrival of Fire Department—Soot Starts Blaze at Carrolls.

Alam 57, called the departments to the J. J. Carroll store at 1245 this noon. Wayne Day, discovered the fire in the basement and turned in the alarm.

It had ignited from the furnace, where a fire had been turned on for the night. The fire spread to the lower part of the floor ignited some baled paper. While the alarm was being turned in Ross Davidson and Jack Evans operated the extinguishers while Mrs. Prior, who was in the store, kept the fire under control until the department arrived.

The loss is small and is covered by insurance.

SEARCHLIGHTS USED AS DEFENSE AGAINST RAIDS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

With the Canadian Forces in France, Tuesday, Sept. 17.—(P. M.)—The Canadian Press Association reports that searchlights are being used by the Canadian front, but both sides are watchful and the British have no intention of returning to the old days of settled trench warfare. Raiding operations are being carried out by the Canadian front.

The Germans are shelling the Canadian positions rather heavily, especially with gas but so far the enemy has shown no intention of attacking. Shelling with big guns has become a feature of the present conditions.

Night bombing has become active but the capable handling of the searchlights on the Canadian front is defeating the enemy's intentions. Last night every German raider was turned back. The searchlights and held until they scurried to safety. One machine was brought down in flames, the crew taking to parachutes and landing within the Canadian line. The crew of another German machine brought down today and their lives by means of parachutes.

ARMY CHIEFS TELL WHY BIG FUND IS NEEDED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

Washington, Sept. 18.—With General March, chief of staff, Provost Marshal General Crowder, and Adjutant General Harris scheduled to appear, a subcommittee of the house appropriations committee today began the holding of hearings on a bill providing the money made by the war department yesterday for an additional appropriation of \$7,447,000,000 to meet the needs of the enlarged military program.

The bill which will bring the total asked for the army in the fiscal year 1919 to more than \$24,000,000,000, probably will be reported by the full appropriations committee within 10 days or two weeks, according to Chairman Sharkey.

INTERURBANS OPERATE ON NEW TIME TABLE

A change of time became effective on the Ohio Electric Railway, Sunday, September 15.

Limited cars, going east, leave: 8:10, 10:10, a. m.; 12:10, 2:10; 4:10, 6:10 p. m.

Locals, going east, leave: 6:55, 7:55, 9:35, 11:35 a. m.; 1:55, 3:55, 5:55, 7:55, 9:55, 11:55 p. m.

Locals, going west, leave: 4:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 a. m.; 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10 p. m.

The last train west, leaves at 10:10 p. m., instead of 11:10, as heretofore.

CANADIAN FLYER KILLED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 18.—When his machine crashed in the air near Leslie Camp late yesterday, Cadet Henry Saunders was burned to death. Saunders was from Erin, Ont.

DEATH CLAIMS CARDINAL FARLEY, HEAD OF LARGEST U. S. DIOCESE



Cardinal Farley.

Mamaroneck, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Cardinal John M. Farley, archbishop of New York, died at his country home here last night. The aged prelate had been sinking rapidly since he suffered a relapse last Saturday, following partial recovery from an attack of pneumonia.

For the last three days physicians attending the cardinal had been expecting his death hourly.

"The end came peacefully and beautifully," said Bishop Hayes.

Several priests in the room, who were saying mass for the dying, were unaware that death had come until the physician stepped back from the bed.

The cardinal was stricken with hypostatic pneumonia at his summer home here about six weeks ago, and his condition for some time was critical. Three years ago an acute attack of heart trouble left the cardinal in a weakened condition and last year he succumbed an attack of diabetes. These afflictions, it was said, led to a general breakdown last month, when pneumonia developed.

Cardinal Farley was born in Ireland, April 20, 1842. He obtained his education at St. John's College, Fordham, and at St. Joseph's Seminary at Troy, N. Y. He spent four years at the American College in Rome and was ordained there June 11, 1870. He was created and proclaimed a cardinal November 27, 1911, after having held many high positions in the Catholic church. His diocese in New York was the largest in the United States.

It was said last night that two messages from the pope had reached the cardinal before his death and had caused him great pleasure. As archbishop of New York he was a member of the consistory that selected the present pope.

ASKS \$4000 FOR BOY'S INJURIES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

With the American Army on the Lorraine Front, Tuesday, Sept. 17.—The Y. M. C. A. has won its place in the hearts of the American soldiers and an instance of the service rendered by these workers is given in a story told of the recent fighting. On the morning of the American advance against the St. Mihiel salient a Y. M. C. A. man appeared among the soldiers carrying a huge pack on his back. He did not explain his presence except by a whispering word to a company commander who nodded approval.

When the order to advance came he moved forward with the men. At the first pause while the soldiers sheltered behind a little rise of ground the Y. M. C. A. man made his way from soldier to soldier giving each a cake of chocolate and a pack of cigarettes. When the pack was exhausted, he returned to the rear, but reappeared a few hours with another bundle. He repeated his trips until his organization was able to bring up supplies in larger quantities.

FATHER FILES ACTION AGAINST DR. A. W. BEARD AS SEQUAL TO AUTO ACCIDENT.

Two suits for damages amounting to \$4000 were filed today by Frank Peffer, acting for his two minor sons—Benjamin and Henry Peffer—who were run over by Dr. A. W. Beard in an automobile accident at West Main and Eleventh street several weeks ago.

L. C. Russell, attorney for the plaintiff, filed two petitions in common pleas court. One is for Benjamin Peffer, in which it is stated the boy was on his bicycle and that Dr. Beard in turning the corner was negligent and took the wrong side of the street. The petition declares the boy who is 10 years old, suffered a broken collarbone, bruised ribs, one of which penetrated the lungs, and that he suffered other injuries to the amount of \$3000.

The second petition is filed by Henry Peffer, aged 12, who was also on the bicycle at the time of the accident, and the petition asserts the machine ran over him, bruising and cutting him, spraining his back and neck, and damages are asked in the amount of \$1000 from Dr. Beard.

COUNCIL VOTE BOOST IN SAFETY SALARIES

Fire and Police Dept. Employees Granted Increase in New Ordinance.

The matter of increasing the salary of the firemen and policemen was the principal business to come before the city council at the regular meeting held Monday night.

Under a suspension of rules the ordinance providing that 17 patrolmen paid \$80 for the first year, and \$4 for the second and subsequent years, was passed. It also provides 12 days vacation and one day off in season. Under another ordinance passed all extra firemen and policemen shall be paid \$40 for the first year. Under an amended ordinance 16 firemen are to receive \$26 a month the first year and \$24 the second year.

A communication was read from the firemen and policemen thanking the city council for past favors, but stating they could not accept an increase in salary if the increase had to come from popular subscription.

KILLS WOMAN AND COMMITS SUICIDE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

Toledo, Sept. 18.—Geo. Robinson, 25, shot and killed Mrs. Sarah Cammiller and then committed suicide in a rooming house, where they had rented as husband and wife. The police say Robinson's wife lives in Detroit and the woman's husband is in Cairo, Ill. Both are colored.

When a woman says her new husband is a poet, her husband may be averse to paying the bill.

HAS NEW SCHEDULE OF WATER RATES READY

A meeting of the members of the sewerage and water board of the city of Newark, N. J., was held at the office of the director of Public Service Wilson on Sunday at 2 o'clock, with a view to changing the water rates in the city.

WAR BOARD WILL REGULATE STRAWS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

Washington, Sept. 18.—Men's straw hats are the subject of the war board's latest conservation order. Manufacturers were ordered today to introduce no new styles next season, to turn out no more than enough to meet the estimated demand and to restrict the height of crown, weight of brim and trimmings.

MARION MAN WILL HEAD OHIO ELKS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

Columbus, Sept. 18.—Charles Fairbanks, of Marion, has been chosen as the next president of the Ohio Elks at the annual state convention which opened here today. Officers will be elected tomorrow morning. Jesse W. Smith of Washington Court House is the retiring president. The new Elks community house at Camp Sherman will be dedicated tomorrow afternoon.

PRISONS MAY TAKE WAR SUPPLY ORDERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

Washington, Sept. 18.—Under an executive order announced today the president authorizes the placing of war supply contracts with the heads of prisons and reformatories at prevailing prices and directs that prisoners engaged on such contracts shall receive wages corresponding with those paid for similar work in the vicinity. Extensive plans are being worked out for making use of the man power of federal prisons and other penal institutions during the war. Congress already has provided for industrial plants of some of the prisons.

WILL REACH

(Continued from Page 1)

quiet hall of the Masonic Temple for dinner and make their final reports.

A further appeal to the people of Newark was made Wednesday in a statement issued by the committee in charge of the work. The appeal follows:

"Don't you care?"

"Don't you realize how vitally important it is that Newark should grow? Or don't you give a snap whether your property increases in value or decreases in value. Newark has an opportunity to secure a factory. It is not a large one, to be sure, but if it is possible to secure this one it is more than probable that others can be secured."

"A hundred of Newark's live wires, men who are unselfish enough to give their time to call on the property holders and explain the plan proposed by the Industrial Development committee are men like you who are not working for any selfish interest but are absolutely working for the interests of everyone in Newark."

"You must admit that the more people we can get to locate in Newark the more money they will bring into Newark. Pay rolls will increase in Newark, more money will be spent for the necessities of life, and everyone will be benefited thereby."

"If you have two people who want to rent your house, or buy that stove or buy your eggs, where you had only one before can't you see that prices will be higher than if you had two houses and only one renter or two stoves and only one buyer?"

"The more factories we get to locate in Newark the higher the wages will become, because more skilled mechanics will come here and the demand for goods will cause higher prices to be paid for labor. The supply and demand will regulate the prices in every case."

"If on the other hand Newark loses her laborers and mechanics, property values are bound to decrease in value because the supply will exceed the demand."

"Newark has already lost some of her most skilled workmen because of the better wages paid in other cities and these men are anxious to return to Newark now if conditions change."

"It is time to make the change now and place Newark in the class where she belongs. Help these men with unselfish motives who are asking you to subscribe to a fund of \$200,000.00 to be used exclusively for the betterment of Newark and for the benefit of the few selfish men or group of men but for the benefit of everyone living in Newark."

"The campaign is on. Yesterday a hundred of Newark's unselfish men started out to secure a fund to help Newark secure a few factories so she could be placed in the essential class of the government and maintain her self respect."

"Y" MAN PRESSED CLOSE ON HEELS OF YANKES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

With the American Army on the Lorraine Front, Tuesday, Sept. 17.—The Y. M. C. A. has won its place in the hearts of the American soldiers and an instance of the service rendered by these workers is given in a story told of the recent fighting. On the morning of the American advance against the St. Mihiel salient a Y. M. C. A. man appeared among the soldiers carrying a huge pack on his back. He did not explain his presence except by a whispering word to a company commander who nodded approval.

When the order to advance came he moved forward with the men. At the first pause while the soldiers sheltered behind a little rise of ground the Y. M. C. A. man made his way from soldier to soldier giving each a cake of chocolate and a pack of cigarettes. When the pack was exhausted, he returned to the rear, but reappeared a few hours with another bundle. He repeated his trips until his organization was able to bring up supplies in larger quantities.

ARMS AMPUTATED; BOY DIES IN HOSPITAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

Toboso Youth, Injured by Train, Succumbs After Being Taken to Zanesville Institution.

Willard C. Farmer, 17, who was struck by a train at Toboso last night at 7:50, died this morning at 5 o'clock in the Zanesville hospital. Zanesville he was helping the regular agent to put the mail on the train when he stumbled and fell.

He was put on the train and taken to Zanesville where it was found necessary to amputate both arms at the shoulder.

He was the son of O. A. Farmer, foreman of the sand quarry at Toboso, and has two brothers—Paul and Carl of the home. He was a grandson of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Farmer of 269 North Fourth street, this city.

Funeral will be held Friday. Burial in Hanover cemetery.

QUESTIONNAIRES

(Continued from Page 1)

Members will be paid at the rate of \$1 an hour, beginning Sept. 1, 1918. This compensation concerns active members of the board for only the actual hours of service given by them. Also regulations require that on or after September 9, 1918, vouchers covering compensation of clerks, board members, physicians and all other employees shall be sent to the Columbus office only once a month and not later than the first of each calendar month.

Another bulletin states that following the September registration a great many reports are necessitated involving a vast amount of clerical work. Therefore, each board is advised to secure a chief clerk, who is a stenographer and bookkeeper, who is not a member of the board, in cases where board members have been employed as chief clerks, it is requested that they be relieved of this duty at once as their services are needed in the actual workings of the board.

Walter Symons, clerk of the local board, and also a board member, tendered his resignation some days ago, and it becomes effective tonight. The board on Saturday secured a man to succeed Mr. Symons.

Questionnaires mailed today will be received by the registrants tomorrow. The following assignments of attorneys to assist in making out the questionnaires has been made by the legal advisory board:

Registrants receiving questionnaires are expected to bring them to the jury room in the court house where the attorneys will aid in filling them out. It is expected that the registrant will fill out and answer at home such questions as are do not need assistance in answering.

The attorneys assigned to duty are: Friday, Sept. 20.—Forenoon: Messrs. H. C. Aschcraft, F. M. Black; afternoon: Messrs. H. D. Baker, C. C. Cooper, Edward Cornell.

Saturday, Sept. 21.—Forenoon: Messrs. J. R. Cooper, J. R. Davies, C. H. Follett, J. W. Horner, R. W. Howard; afternoon: Messrs. E. T. Johnson, J. C. Kibler, R. E. Kibler, Jr., Theodore Kemp, R. F. McDonald.

Monday, Sept. 23.—Forenoon: Messrs. Roderic Jones, J. R. Fitzgibbon, Eugene Moore and John Martin, afternoon: Messrs. Ray Martin, J. H. Miller, Charles N. Moore, Carl Norpell.

Tuesday, Sept. 24.—Forenoon: Messrs. A. S. Mitchell, O. A. Nash, L. C. Russell, E. S. Randolph; afternoon: Messrs. F. S. Scott, Phil B. Smythe, F. B. Staugh, J. M. Swartz.

Wednesday, Sept. 25.—Forenoon: Messrs. R. L. Tannhill, B. G. Smythe, Charles L. Flory; afternoon: Messrs. F. A. Bolton, J. A. Flory and Ralph Norpell.

The local advisory board is composed of J. R. Fitzgibbon, chairman; Carl Norpell, Edward Kibler, Jr.

ARMY CASUALTIES

The following casualties are reported by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action.....	74
Missing in action.....	19
Wounded severely.....	145
Died of wounds.....	27
Wounded slightly.....	1
Died of disease.....	1
Wounded, degree undetermined.....	6
Total.....	273

The Ohio casualties announced are:

Killed.....	152.06
Wounded.....	232.55
Total.....	424.61

Wounded Severely.

Pr. Floyd Hamilton, Newark.

Ser. Bryce Briggs, New Holland.

Pvt. Wm. Holland, R. D. 1, Anna.

Pvt. Anthony Larish, Cleveland.

Pvt. Henry E. Moorman, Burkettsville.

Pvt. Patrick J. Sehill, Cleveland.

MARINE CASUALTIES.

Killed in Action.

Wm. E. Elderson, Cleveland.

**ASTHMA**  
INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH  
**ASTHMADOR**  
OR MONEY REFUNDED ASK ANY DRUGGIST

**TWO SPECIALS**  
--in--  
**MEDIUM WEIGHT UNION SUITS**

**MEN'S Medium Weight**  
Combed Ballbriggan, Long Sleeves, Ankle Length, Sizes 34 to 48, \$2.00 Quality—Special Price  
**\$1.75**

**MEN'S Silver Ribbed Worsted**  
Medium Weight Union Suit, Sizes 34 to 48, \$3.00 Quality—Special Price  
**\$2.50**

Complete Line of "Superior" Fall and Winter Union Suits Now Being Shown By Us.

**HERMANN**  
STEINWACH SMART CLOTHES  
THE CLOTHIER  
"The Store Where Quality and Service Count"

**THE CITIZEN'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSN.**  
31 SOUTH THIRD STREET

**Pays 5% On Deposits**  
You can deposit any amount.

**LIBERTY BONDS AND WAR SAVINGS STAMPS SOLD.**

C. L. V. HOLTZ, President.  
ROBERT D. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

**JUST THINK**  
For a Moment and You Will See The Importance of Saving Your Money.

1. Save more money now than you have ever done before.
2. Buy Liberty Bonds.
3. Buy Thrift Stamps.
4. Protect yourself against old age and the rainy day.
5. Start saving with The Buckeye State Building and Loan Company.
6. Rankin Building, 22 West Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio.
7. Five per cent paid on time deposits. Assets \$14,800,000.

**Why hens go on a strike!**  
Feed elements that make yolks differ from those that make yolks; hens must get both elements or they can't lay.

Missouri Experiment Station tests prove that 100 lbs. of wheat, corn, oats, barley and kafir corn make an average of 224 yolks to 154 whites. Based on similar data

	Yolks	Whites
Purina Scratch Feed makes	247.49	162.11
Purina Chickens	152.06	232.55
Chickens make	152.06	232.55
Total	422.54	424.61

Purina Chicken Chowder makes the whites to complete the eggs and they are laid—that's why we can guarantee

**More eggs or money back**  
on Purina Chicken Chowder if fed with Purina Scratch Feed as directed. Write for full information and for 64 page Poultry Book FREE.

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OR MONEY REFUNDED ASK ANY DRUGGIST

**CHAS. S. BROWN & CO.**  
DISTRIBUTORS  
42 South Second Street—Newark, O.

**POST TOASTIES**  
Everything a corn food ought to be—and saves the wheat

—says Bobby



# The Kaiser As I Knew Him For Fourteen Years

By ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D.

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## CHAPTER XI.

### The Kaiserin.

Although I had frequently seen the Kaiserin in the company of the Kaiser, I did not actually meet her until she became my patient, in 1912, from which time on she visited me more or less regularly.

Without going deeply into her history, it may be sufficient to recall that when the Kaiser married her, in 1881, she was the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. She was a year older than her husband. She commanded no particular wealth and was not as prepossessing then, perhaps, as she became when, some years later, her hair turned white and softened her rather large features and too highly colored complexion.

My first introduction to the Kaiserin occurred one Sunday afternoon at the Berlin palace, where I had been instructed to be at three o'clock. I was conducted up the stairway and, on the first landing I met the Kaiser, who was waiting for me.

"Well, Davis," he said, "I hope I haven't spoiled your Sunday afternoon, but I assure you it was not for myself I sent for you, but for my wife. She has been suffering for several days and we are going to have a state ball on Tuesday and I want you to get her in order, so that she can attend it, as it is one of the most important social functions of the season. Follow me, and I will take you to my wife and introduce you."

We accordingly entered a very large sitting room. The Empress, in a negligee of her favorite royal purple, entered and shook hands with me cordially. She looked very worn, and it was plain that she had been suffering considerable pain and loss of sleep. She had a handsome figure and was stately in her carriage, but her crowning glory was a profusion of white hair. She was then fifty-four years old, but her hair had turned white many years before.

It was said, indeed, that the change had been brought about rather suddenly as a result of certain drugs she had taken in an effort to avert a tendency to aroidipolis which had developed.

I know the Kaiser loathed fat women. On more than one occasion he had said to me as he bade me farewell: "Well, Davis, you have kept me here talking so long you have almost spoiled my morning walk, but I'll take a walk through the Tiergarten just the same," and then he would add disgustedly, "where I presume I will have to greet all the fat Jewesses in the park!"

But to return to the Kaiserin: The Kaiserin's physician joined us, and there were several maids—very superior young women—in attendance upon their royal mistress.

After I had examined the Empress and had given my advice, the physician explained to me in a low voice that it was necessary to be cautious and not do much, as he was afraid of her physical condition.

"Anything you do for her majesty," he explained, "would require giving an anesthetic. She is not in condition to stand pain without. The only anesthetic her majesty will take is chloroform. I've administered it to her eleven times and I know just what it means. I'm afraid of her heart at this time. Indeed, just as soon as I can get her into condition I was her to go to Naumburg for the cure."

His alarming words caused quite a flurry among the maids and they crowded around the Empress and begged her to have nothing done that day but to endure her suffering a little longer in the hope that relief would come without the necessity of an operation at that time. Their pleadings prevailed upon the patient to postpone the treatment.

This made the Kaiser very angry and he walked up and down the room impatiently.

"Here," he said, "I've got Doctor Davis to come in on a Sunday afternoon, and you want to be in shape for the ball on Tuesday, and now you won't have anything done! That's the way with the women!"

Then he turned to me and said: "Well, Davis, I'm sorry to have spoiled your day." And he dashed out of the room, apparently much provoked. I felt I had almost witnessed a family quarrel, but the incident indicated to me that whatever hopes the Kaiser might entertain of one day dominating the world, he had not yet acquired undisputed dominion in his own household!

I did not see the Kaiserin again for nearly a year, when she came to my office with a lady-in-waiting.

She arrived in her own car. Its approach was heralded by the Imperial "Tadi-Tadi" without the concluding "Ta-Ta," which latter was reserved exclusively for the Kaiser, and not even the Kaiserin was allowed to use it. The Kaiser's "Tadi-Tadi-Ta-Ta" was the subject of much sarcasm among the proletariat, who satirically put it to the words: "Celerie-Salut-Ta-Ta," an allusion to the luxuries of the royal table which contrasted most unfavorably with the simple meals to which they were accustomed; while the socialists showed their sentiments very plainly by improvising the words: "Von Unsere Geld-Ta-Ta," meaning, "From our money-Ta-Ta," referring to the royal immunity from taxation which was one of their bitterest pills. It was not long after I had known the Kaiserin before she made clear to

me that she possessed a most dictatorial manner, which was quite in contrast with that of the Kaiser, at least when he was in my office.

She objected strenuously to removing her hat—and she usually wore a large one with a veil—but finally yielded when I explained that I could not accomplish my work satisfactorily unless she did. When I placed cotton-rolls in her mouth, she insisted that as she did not like the sensation of the cotton against her lips or tongue, I would have to encase the cotton in rubber.

I told her politely but firmly that my work would be done in my own way, and she finally acquiesced, adding: "Well, if you make such a point of it, I'll do it." Kinder, kinder, and Küche—children, church and kitchen—and there is no question about it that she seldom spoke on other subjects when talking with me.

The Kaiserin came to me after the war with America started, but apparently she had felt some hesitation about doing so, because the Kaiser told me shortly before her visit that she intended coming, but pointed out that she had decided to do so only upon his recommendation.

In June, 1917, I received a letter from the Kaiserin's physician inclosing one which he said had been written by the Kaiserin, but which was both unsigned and undated. It requested me to visit the royal palace at Homburg v. d. Höhe, which, in conjunction with the adjoining town of Kreuznach, was then the location of the great army headquarters.

During the time I was there I could not help observing how extremely timid the servants seemed to be of the Kaiserin. One expected to find the utmost servility among the Kaiser's underlings, but I confess it came rather as a shock to me to see the maids walking so timidly and talking so fearfully when in the presence of their white-haired royal mistress. I noted particularly how very gently they knocked at the door before entering and how, after knocking, they immediately placed their heads against the panel that they might catch the Kaiserin's low command to enter the first time, and so make it unnecessary for her to repeat it. Their demeanor was particularly noticeable because the Kaiserin never seemed to display the slightest impatience or ill-temper when dealing with her servants. Indeed, she seemed to me to act no differently from the humblest Hausfrau in the country.

Before I left Homburg, she asked me whether I was comfortably situated and if everything was all right for me. I told her that everything was quite satisfactory and mentioned particularly how nice it was to have food exactly as we had had it before the war.

"Yes," she replied, "we have everything. I am very careful what I eat. I watch my health very closely."

I remarked, too, how wonderful it must be to have sixty palaces like the Homburg establishment, the beauties of which had deeply impressed me, adding: "His majesty, I understand, has sixty of them, has he not?"

"Not quite sixty," she corrected. "Between fifty and sixty."

Between fifty and sixty palaces! I could not help thinking of the remark the Kaiser once made to me when talking of the manner in which American millionaires made their fortunes: "It breeds socialism!"

When the time came for me to return to Berlin, the Kaiserin bade me adieu, but uttered not a word of thanks for my having given up my practice for three days to work exclusively for her.

## CHAPTER XII.

### The Crown Prince—and Others.

I first saw the crown prince professionally in the spring of 1905, a few months before his marriage. He was then twenty-three years old. He was in the uniform of a German army officer but looked more like a corps student except for the fact that his face was not marked with a scar from dueling, as is usually the case with most members of the German fraternities. He had a habit of placing his hands on his hips and his coat was always flared in at the waist which, with the sporty angle at which he wore his cap, gave him a swagger which was quite foreign to the rest of the officers of the army. He was of slender figure, which was accentuated by his height. He was nearly six feet tall.

He came into my office, I remember, with a copy of Life in his pocket. He took it out and opened it and showed me a cartoon of himself which apparently caused him considerable amusement and which, he said, he intended showing his family.

There were two beautiful rings on his left hand and he wore a wrist-watch, although at that time wrist-watches were used almost exclusively by women. He seemed to be bright and quick, but by no means brilliant.

Perhaps the quality exhibited by him that impressed me most on that first occasion was his excessive nervousness. He trembled all over. It was plain to see he was dreadfully afraid of pain, and he evidently realized that I had noticed his condition.

"I suppose the crown prince and the future ruler of Germany ought to be brave at all times," he remarked, "but I just hate to have to go to a dentist!"

He asked me if I had seen any member of the court lately, and I told him that the Kaiser's court chamberlain,

doctor, I suppose I shall have to let you have your way."

From that time on the Kaiserin came to me more or less regularly. Her lackey usually followed her into the house carrying an artistic lunch box or bag containing sandwiches and bouillon, of which the Empress partook in my office. The Princess Victoria Louise, the Kaiser's only daughter, I may mention, usually came similarly provided. No German ever lets anything interfere with his second breakfast.

The Empress never spoke on political subjects. She was not particularly brilliant, and evidenced some reluctance to air her views on international affairs, as though she were not quite sure of herself. Certainly, she was not nearly as talkative as the Kaiser. When she did unburden herself, it was usually in connection with domestic subjects. It was said in Germany that her only interest in life was representing Count von Eulenburg, had been to see me the previous day.

"I'm not surprised he has to go to the dentist; he eats too much!" the crown prince declared. "He can't expect to have good teeth; he's always eating. As for myself, I eat very little. I want to remain thin. I hate fat people."

The crown prince and I did not get along very well at that time. Apart from the fact he was such a physical coward that it was almost impossible to work on him satisfactorily, he seemed to have no idea of the meaning of an appointment.

He would agree to be at my office at 9:30 and I would plan my day accordingly. At about ten he was apt to call me up to say he would be on hand at eleven, and he would actually arrive about twelve. This happened several times, and I told him that I couldn't have my work broken up in that way.

Although I did not see the crown prince again professionally until 1915, the crown princess came to me in 1913, and from that time on paid me more or less regular visits. She was a woman of great charm and intelligence, and although she was more Russian than German in her ideas, and for some time after her marriage was rather generally criticized on that account, she soon became extremely popular and today is very much admired by the German people.

She was one of the most democratic and informal of my royal patients. I remember one day when I was working on Princess Hatzfeld, we heard a loud "Hoo-hoo" from the anteroom. The crown princess had heard that the Princess Hatzfeld, who was a great chum of hers, was in my office and had followed her into my place unannounced.

The Princess Hatzfeld, I may mention, was an extremely intelligent and beautiful young woman, and because of her intimacy with the crown princess, I took a keen interest in the views she expressed from time to time. Her mother was an American.

When she called on me on one occasion after the war had started, I repeated to her the gist of a conversation I had had a few days before with her father, Excellency von Stumm. He informed me that he had been trying to convince all Germans of influence that it would be a serious mistake to annex Belgium.

"From morning to night I have been trying to teach our people some sense," he had declared. "With the history of Poland and Alsace-Lorraine in mind, why should we take more responsibilities on our shoulders by retaining Belgium? The Lord only knows we have our hands full as it is. I don't see and I never have seen how Germany can possibly win this war!"

"Your father seemed to be very pessimistic regarding the outlook," I told her.

"The sad thing about it," she replied, "is that father is always right! I never knew him to make a mistake in judgment."

When the crown prince called to see me again I was surprised to find a considerable change in his general appearance. Although, of course, he was ten years older, he had aged more than I would have expected. There were lines on his face which made him look older than his thirty-three years.

In the outer world he was generally believed to be one of the leading spirits of the military party in Germany, but among his own people he was not credited with sufficient ability or influence to be much of a factor. Indeed, within the past year he had been criticized rather severely in army circles for his indifference to the crisis in which his country was involved and for not taking the war seriously enough, and from all I was able to observe of him during the visits he paid me after the resumption of our relations, these criticisms were well founded. The newspapers, however, which were naturally inspired, always brought his name to the front whenever the army he was accredited to made any successful showing just as they did in the case of the Kaiser.

During his various visits to me I tried to draw him out a little on different aspects of the international situation, but the ideas he expressed were not of much moment.

"The allies think we will run short of man-power," he said on one occasion, "but we've got 2,000,000 youths growing up and we'll soon be able to put them in the war. There's no danger of our running short of men, but, really, I wish it were all over. This war is a lot of damned nonsense, you know!" He talked as if the two million growing-up youths of Germany were created for the Hohenzollerns to use as they pleased.

Another remark he made which indicated how sadly he misconstrued the epoch-making significance of the great war in which the whole world was involved was quite characteristic.

"With so many men at the front," he said, "the men at home ought to be having a fine time with the women, eh, what? Do you see many good looking girls in Berlin now?"

In this connection I may mention that many of the more sober officers told me that they were disgusted with the manner in which the crown prince was acting at his headquarters. "It is really a disgrace," they complained, "for the crown prince to have so many questionable women visiting him. It certainly doesn't set much of an example for the rest of the staff."

The whole situation appeared to the crown prince very much in the light of a joke.

"I've just come from the western front," he told me. "My men are up to their knees in water and mud. We've been having lots of fun pumping the water out of our trenches into the French trenches."

"Well, I suppose the French pump it right back again, don't they?"

"You're quite right, quite right. That's exactly what they do. Really, it's a great lark."

Remarks of this kind rather sickened me of this self-satisfied young man. I realized, of course, that his part in the war was played at such a safe distance from the front lines that he was probably not familiar with all the horrors of trench warfare, and yet it could not be possible that he was unaware of the terrific loss of life and the untold agony and suffering which millions of his people had to endure while the "housencical" war continued.

After diplomatic relations were broken off between America and Germany, the crown prince and his family ceased coming to me. They were afraid, no doubt, of public criticism, although the Kaiser was not.

Of the Kaiser's other children, Prince William Eitel Frederick and Prince Oscar were the only ones I never met.

Prince Adelbert, the Kaiser's third son, was a very handsome and charming man. He always came to me attired in a naval officer's uniform. I saw him but a few times, as he was seldom in Berlin, and he never talked on matters of general importance. I never saw him after America entered the war.

Prince August Wilhelm, the fourth son, was perhaps the most democratic of them all. He sometimes came to see me in an ordinary taxicab and he was the only one of the Kaiser's sons whom I ever saw in civilian dress. He was the first member of the royal family to come to me after the murder of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and he was in mourning when he called. He looked very sad and dejected and gave me the first intimation that the tragedy of Sarajevo would almost inevitably lead to a general war.

In January, 1913, in speaking of the part that America would take in the war, he mentioned that his officers had told him that 60,000 Americans were on the western front. "We don't believe it, however," he added. "How could they get there without our knowing it? Our U-boats would certainly have found it out. No, Davis, it's not true."

Prince Joachim, the Kaiser's youngest son, and one of the last of the royal family to visit me, reminded me very much of his eldest brother, the crown prince. He was tall and slender and would have been good-looking but for a retreating chin which was very pronounced. He had as little respect for public opinion as the crown prince, and while the U-boat Deutschland was on its way to America principally to bring back a cargo of rubber, the supply of which was exhausted in Germany, this sixth son of the Kaiser was driving around the country in a big car and using up enormous rubber tires, while rubber was worth its weight in gold and many cars for the army were supplied with plain iron wheels.

This prince was the only member of the royal family to get near enough to the firing line to get shot. The injury, which he received while at the western front, was only a slight flesh wound of the thigh, but it was enough to start him limping through history. It was such a superficial wound that it couldn't have caused him one-half as much pain as it gave the whole royal family pleasure.

The fact that one of the Kaiser's own sons had actually been wounded and shed his royal blood in active service was something that the inspired press will never stop crowing over, but by just what accident the prince happened to come within range of the bullet has never been disclosed. Nevertheless he received the Iron Cross of the first class, or, as some one who realized the significance of the incident, remarked, "A first-class Iron Cross for a second-class wound."

As he limped into my office, the young prince—he is now only twenty-eight—remarked: "See what one of your damned American bullets did to me!"

"How do you know it was an American bullet?" I asked.

"The Russians have nothing else!" I told him on one occasion that the people were complaining of the food shortage.

"They have food enough," he answered. "The best thing they do is to complain! Don't they complain in America? The fact is they have too much to eat, anyway. They don't know what they want."

## CHAPTER XIII.

### The Kaiser at Army Headquarters.

To what extent the Kaiser is responsible for the failures and entitled to credit for the successes of his armies in the present war, I am not in a position to say, but if he did not actually direct the military policy, he at least kept closely in touch with everything that was going on. From the very beginning of hostilities he lived the major part of the time at the great army headquarters and was in constant consultation with his military leaders.

I had several opportunities to see the Kaiser while he was at the various great army headquarters.

In the spring of 1910 I received a long-distance telephone message from the great army headquarters, which was then in the palace of the Prince von Pless, to the effect that the Kaiser wanted me to go there.

During the course of my work one of his private secretaries came in repeatedly with telegrams and messages for the Kaiser, and he would usually excuse himself and read them. Sometimes he would be summoned outside to consult with important persons who were there to see him, but he was never gone more than ten minutes at a time.

I did not think he looked exceptionally well. He seemed to be very tired and he had very little to say—in itself an indication that he was not exactly normal.

When my work for the morning was over and his valet, who had assisted me, had been excused, the Kaiser gazed at me for a moment or two and then, apropos of nothing, burst out with the rather remarkable announcement: "The man who brought this catastrophe on the world, Davis, should be strung up by the neck, and that man is not I, as the world seems to think! The czar of Russia and the king of England, when they were at the wedding of my daughter—guests at my own house, mind you, and my blood relatives—bathed this plot against me. They were envious of my power, but they will now learn what that power is."

In the same breath almost he made the inconsistent remark: "England will never be able to raise an efficient army; it took Germany one hundred years to accomplish what she has done!"

Some time after this, one of the biggest merchants in Berlin told me that he had heard on the stock exchange that the Kaiser had made the remark that the king and czar had hatched the plot against him, and as I had repeated the Kaiser's statement to no one, I realized that he must have told the same thing to others. If this version of the starting of the war was put into circulation with the idea of absolving the Kaiser, it certainly didn't carry conviction even among the Germans themselves. The merchant who spoke to me about it, at any rate, made fun of the idea, and I never heard the point seriously raised by anyone else of influence.

Before I left the Kaiser that morning he spoke of the Anglo-French loan which had been floated in America and condemned us severely for countenancing it. When I told him that Germany had also floated a loan in America, he replied: "But ours was only \$10,000,000, while theirs is \$500,000,000" to which I naturally rejoined that the size of the loan could certainly not affect the question of our neutrality in floating it.

He criticized our bankers who handled the loan, and when I asked him if he had ever seen the number of German names that appeared on the list of bankers who were interested in it, he said he hadn't read the list, but he was quite sure there was one bank in New York which wouldn't touch it. "That bank wouldn't touch anything that would be detrimental to Germany!" he added.

Several months later I was called to Pless again and was shown to the same room I had visited on the former occasion. When the Kaiser entered he stood erect, with his hands to his side, clicked his heels together and saluted me as a soldier salutes a superior officer, smiling as he did so, and I knew he was in good humor.

Nevertheless he had but little to say. His criticism of Mr. Wilson on this occasion I have recorded elsewhere in these pages.

In June of 1917, after the great army headquarters had been removed to Homburg v. d. Höhe, and Kreuznach (two neighboring villages) I was called there to see the Kaiser, and three weeks later I went there again to see the Kaiser. I noticed at the station the Kaiser's private train composed of five dark green cars upon each of which was plainly marked the imperial coat of arms. The cars had special folding steps.

Two rooms were assigned to me on one of the upper floors of the palace and my meals consisted of the same kind of food as I had always had before the war, although the hunger epidemic was raging throughout the country. It was almost worth the trip for the sake of the meals alone.

After I had treated the Kaiser in the morning I went to my rooms, as I knew it would be three o'clock before he would be ready for me again. He never allowed anything to interfere with his after-dinner nap.

After the Kaiser had had his sleep, I was summoned to his dressing room. He entered the room attired in a red flannel undershirt. It was the first time I had ever seen him in such a state of pebbled negligee, and I received so accustomed to seeing him in uniform, both in pictures and in person, that it had never occurred to me that underneath that symbol of pomp the Kaiser probably dressed the same as we lesser mortals. I noticed incidentally that when he put on his military coat he put it on right over his undershirt.

Homburg was much nearer the firing line than Pless, although, of course, at a very safe distance. I noticed, however, that here anti-aircraft guns had been planted, but apart from that there was hardly any more activity than there had been at Pless.

While walking down the corridor I was stopped by an officer and asked what I was, and as a title, I came and

went without molestation and seldom had to show my pass, which one of the Kaiser's adjutants had given me and which permitted me to enter and leave army headquarters for the whole year 1917.

When I was driven through the streets of Homburg, both coming from and going to the railroad station, in the Kaiser's motorcar, and the second man, or bugler, on the front seat, blew the horn, people came running out of stores and from afar to get a view of the important personage who occupied the Kaiser's own car! Many of them saluted me or raised their hats, and I thought how angry they would have been had they known they were putting themselves to so much trouble to salute an alien enemy!

The ridiculousness of the whole thing impressed me very much. For the moment I was part of the play which was ever being made to impress and awe those whom the Kaiser was pleased to refer to as "my people," but whose approbation means everything, even to a monarch who rules "by divine right."

## CHAPTER XIV.

### The Kaiser and Things American.

Among the Germans generally there is a surprising degree of ignorance regarding conditions in America. The untraveled German has but the vaguest ideas concerning our people and our institutions. I have had patients of intelligence and education ask me how we are able to cope with the Indians. In view of the extent of German emigration to America and the vast volume of commercial transactions between the two countries, it is almost unbelievable that such erroneous notions should prevail in these enlightened days, but they do.

This fact partially serves to explain how easy it was for the Kaiser and his inspired press to pull the wool over the people's eyes regarding the unimportance of America's entry into the war. It doesn't explain at all, however, how completely the Kaiser himself underestimated us and our power, for I doubt whether there is any foreigner living, who has never visited America who knows more about our country than the German emperor. Indeed, he was more familiar with many of our problems than many of our countrymen, and he frequently revealed to me in the course of our conversations how thoroughly posted he was on American conditions.

Long before the subject of forest conservation was taken up seriously in this country, the Kaiser pointed out to me what a great mistake we were making in not devoting more attention to it.

"Can you tell me, Davis, why you have so many forest fires in your country?" he asked, after a particularly destructive conflagration in the West had destroyed many acres of timber. "How does it happen?"

I explained to him that most of the forest fires came from sparks from locomotives. Careless lumbermen allowed the branches which they lopped off the trees to remain on the ground and when they were ignited by sparks the fire sometimes spread to the uncut timber. As the facilities for extinguishing fire in these unpopulated regions were practically nil and the climate made the timber particularly inflammable, these fires usually attained serious dimensions.

"That points out again the inefficiency of your form of government," he commented. "You have laws requiring the railways to use appliances to arrest the sparks from their engines, haven't you? Why don't you enforce them? Your people don't seem to realize that it takes years to grow a tree. Because you have more than you need today, you make no preparation for tomorrow. For every tree cut down another should be planted. If you don't adopt some such measure the time will surely come when America will have to turn to Germany for timber."

The Kaiser was a harsh critic of our election system. The idea of a four-year term for the president was naturally repugnant to one who held such exalted notions as to the rights of rulers. It would be too much to expect the Hohenzollern mind to approve of a constitution which provided for the ruler's return to private life after a period of four years at the head of the government.

He declared that with a constant change of administration it was quite out of the question for this country to follow any definite policy. It was bad enough even so far as internal affairs were concerned, he said, but such a system made it impossible he thought for America ever to take a prominent place in international politics.

"You can't expect the nations of the world to deal with America as they deal among themselves when the next change of administration may mean the adoption of an entirely new foreign policy," he declared. "There can be nothing stable about the foreign policy of a nation whose leaders change every four years."

American party politics were a constant source of embarrassment to the Kaiser. He always seemed undecided as to just how he should receive an American of prominence. If he happened to be of the same political faith as the administration, the Kaiser was afraid to do him too much honor for fear of offending the opposing party, who might win the next election; and if he were not of the same party as the administration, the Kaiser feared to honor him lest more immediate resentment be stirred up in America. Thus he refused to receive Bryan on two different occasions when a Republican administration was in power.

He criticized very strongly, too, our election methods.

(To be Continued Saturday)

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**GREAT SEAL**  
The use of Great Seal Cold Cream means a perfect complexion. It keeps the skin soft and smooth. Once you try it you'll always buy it. Your dealer can supply you.

**Don't Let Soap Spoil Your Hair**

When you wash your hair, be careful what you use. Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali, which is very injurious, as it dries the scalp and makes the hair brittle.

The best thing to use is just plain molasses coconut oil, for this is pure and entirely greaseless. It's very cheap, and beats the most expensive soaps or anything else all to pieces. You can get this at any drug store, and a few ounces will last the whole family for months.

Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in, about a teaspoonful is all that is required. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, cleanses thoroughly, and rinses out easily. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and is soft, fresh looking, bright, fluffy, wavy and easy to handle. Besides, it loosens and takes out every particle of dust, dirt and dandruff.

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**KEEP SKIN CLEAR**

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As a massage cream or after shaving it is unequalled, removing all irritations, and making the skin soft and velvety.

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Hokara is the only antiseptic massage cream, and all skin blemishes soon disappear when it is used.

Although far superior to the ordinary massage creams and sold on a guarantee of "best you ever used or money back," yet the price is a trifle, only 35c for a liberal jar; larger size 60c.

Send for a guarantee, by Evans' Cut-Rate Drug store.

**Ohio Electric Railway**  
THE WAY TO GO

**Change Of Time Effective Sunday, Sept. 15**

Limits (east) leave: 8:10, 10:10, 11:50, 12:10, 2:10, 4:10, 6:10 p. m.

Locals (east) leave: 6:55, 7:55, 8:55, 11:25 a. m., 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 6:10, 10:00 p. m.

Limits (west) leave: 7:50, 9:50, 11:50 a. m., 1:50, 3:50, 5:50 p. m.

Locals (west) leave: 4:40, 5:40, 7:10, 8:1



## NEWARK ADVOCATE

Established in 1829.

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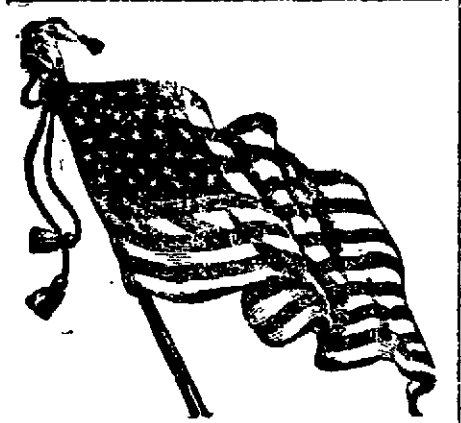
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For Sec. of State—Wm. D. Fulton.  
For Treasurer of State—C. E. Bryan.  
For Attorney General—Jos. McChesney.  
For Judges of Supreme Court—Phil M. Crow and Oscar W. Newman.  
For Judge Court of Appeals—Robert L. Adair.  
For Judge Court of Common Pleas—Thos. B. Fulton.  
For Congressman—Wm. A. Ashbrook.  
For State Senator—J. Henry Miller.  
For State Representative—J. H. Hill.  
For Clerk of Courts—Leo T. Davis.  
For Sheriff—E. A. Bryan.  
For Auditor—Edw. Wilson.  
For Commissioners—J. E. McCracken, J. C. Butt, C. D. Lake.  
For Treasurer—B. V. Weakley.  
For Recorder—Wm. Fleming.  
For Surveyor—Clayde W. Irwin.  
For Prosecuting Attorney—Charles L. Flinn.  
For Coroner—Dr. S. S. Richards.

## TWO SPOONFULS DAILY.

When you were a small person did you ever figure out logically how much better it was to have your cake or candy "coming" than to eat it up right away? You have two level table-spoonfuls of sugar to use each day. This divided well by two, but not so easily by three. And most of us eat 3 meals a day. How about them? At which is it best to curtail the sugar?

Breakfast is the logical meal for such discipline. For what you usually eat at the meal, really doesn't need sugar. Your fruit has sugar hidden away in it. The prepared breakfast foods are sweet in themselves, and the cooked ones can be sweetened by adding some dried fruits fifteen minutes before the cereal is removed from the fire. Eggs and toast will offer no temptation, and now only the question of coffee remains. It's only a matter of education to learn to drink coffee without sugar. Don't admit that you are too old to learn.

Now your breakfast is over. No sugar. Push back your chair and just think what you have coming to you for lunch and dinner.

## STRAIGHT AMERICANISM

(Detroit Free Press.)  
Fourteen states have abolished the study of the German language in their schools. Sixteen states are in process of doing the same thing. Anti-German study movements are gathering in every state. These statements are made on the authority of the American Defense Society. No statistics are yet available to show the mortality of German language publications in the United States, but it is certainly great. Coincidentally the movement to teach the American language to all aliens in the United States of whatever race not speaking the English tongue is gathering irresistible momentum. These two movements will not halt, will not progress backward when the war is won. They may be depended on to go forward for all time. For the men behind and the men and women in these United States are in the majority determined that this shall hereafter be a country 100 per cent American. Dilution will no longer be tolerantly overlooked.

## OUT THERE—AND BACK

(Pittsburgh Gazette Times.)  
The fellow who have been over and are back wear their uniforms with a certain air, a chic, if you will, that the soldiers yet to go do not have. You have seen them just this week on the streets, set apart by a bit of ribbon on the breast or gold chevrons on the lower sleeve. Yet they are no more conspicuous for their carriage, the suggestion of confidence, alertness, perfect poise. The reason is not far to seek. These men have been there—and back. They have been in the first line, at

grrips with the German. War holds no further mysteries for them, no uncertainty. They have solved the thing that was before them on the day of their enlistment, the sense of satisfaction in their achievement shows in their walk, in the glance of their eye. No doubt seeing the soldiers of a dozen nations in the field, watching their officers and being saturated for a time in an atmosphere all military, has helped to give these home visitors the points of difference that compel attention; but we like to believe that the confident manner, the touch of jauntness, the evident sense of physical well being, come from having been out there. A finer looking set of men never walked the streets of American cities; of this kind is the nation's pride.

## NEW CHILD LABOR BILL.

(New York Independent.)  
However the action of the supreme court in passing adversely upon the federal child labor law be regarded, one fact remains as indubitable as before—the people of this country believe in national protection for children. It therefore remains to determine what is the best basis for a new measure that will meet the test of constitutionality. The measure must be such that large numbers of children are entering industry wherever the state laws permit. In the southern cotton mills young children who had either been removed from the mills or put on an eight-hour day when the federal law went into effect in 1917, are now going back to work and have been put on the old eleven-hour day schedule. Reports come from all over the country of the increase in the number of work-permits issued to children in the last few months. It is evident that something must immediately be done if we wish to conserve our child-power, which is the man-power of tomorrow.

To meet this emergency Representative Edward Keating of Colorado has introduced in the House a new child labor bill by which Congress under the war power may directly prohibit the employment of children under fourteen years of age in mills, factories, canneries and manufacturing establishments, of children under sixteen in mines and quarries, and of children between fourteen and sixteen in factories for more than eight hours a day or at night. The bill is a war measure, "for the purpose of conserving the man-power of the nation and thereby more effectually providing for the national security and defense. It will be effective for the duration of the war and six months thereafter, and will give time for the careful consideration of a permanent measure. It has the approval of President Wilson, and is being actively supported by the National Child Labor Committee and the American Federation of Labor.

## STILL ONWARD.

(Ohio State Journal.)  
If our little army of a million men is achieving such victories in Europe, what will it be when the 1,000,000 egg-strants get over there and enter the fight? Everybody knows what it will be. It will mean that the Huns will get over into Germany as fast as possible and thus hasten to Berlin and beg for mercy. This is not a bombast, it is a situation. It is all a natural result. America is just getting into the conflict and see how the Huns are fleeing! Wait till we get away in; as far as the Rhine, and then see the Hun fly. Of course it is not a holiday affair. The boys over there have a heroic task to perform, but they are doing it with a vim and a shout. They are making this the greatest age in history, and are raising manhood to higher levels than it ever occupied before.

## Pointed Observations

Pershing's slogan: "We have met the Hun and they are ours."—Zanesville Times-Recorder.

It's going to prove mighty hard work for the Huns to explain to the folks back home that they were driven out of the St. Mihiel salient by a Yankee army which couldn't possibly cross the Atlantic owing to the U-boat blockade. —Marion Star.

"When our enemies attack they will bite granite," boasts a German paper. Well, granite seems to be old man Foch's favorite breakfast food. —Charleston News and Courier.

Dining car meals for a dollar! Now, if Mr. McAdoo will invent a sleeper without any upper berth, railroading will be just perfect!—Baltimore News.

The Germans show a strange preference for transports which were formerly German.—Syracuse Post-Standard.

Wilson avenue leads straight from Paris to Berlin. The torn-up condition of the avenue proves it is an American highway.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Provost Marshal Crowder says the work of fight rule does not apply to poets. Evidently he realizes that poets are fit neither to work nor fight.—Detroit Free Press.

Why make terms in a neutral country when we can make them in Germany? —Pittsburgh Gazette Times.

## Abe Martin

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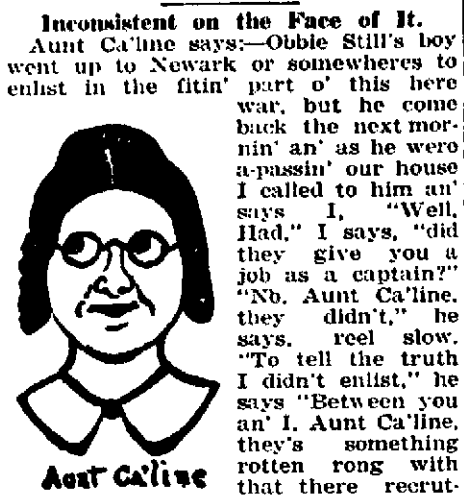
Those who have seen Steve Moods' second wife say she kin be repainted U look all right. When a family sit down U cantanlope th' members all ask at once, "Is your'n good?"

To keep the boys happy, if I'll while away from home, the American Red Cross has sixteen convalescent houses in operation at base and general army hospitals in this country.

## The Advocate's LAUGHING POT

The man of today is fortunate if he can attain as fresh and lively a conception of things as did Butcher and Virgil. How alive the ancient observers made the world! They conceived of everything as living, being—the primordial atoms, space, form, the earth, the sky.—John Burroughs.

**A Case Against Us.**  
"If we do not redeem all these 'pledge cards,' said Sybil Thomas, 'Then Uncle Sam will, I suppose, sue us for breach of promise.'



**Inconsistent on the Face of It.**  
Aunt Caline says:—Obbie Still's boy went up to Newark or somewhere to enlist in the fifti' part of this new war, but he come back the next mornin' an' as he were a-passin' our house I called to him an' says, 'I—' 'Well, I'll be a-damn!' I says, 'did they give you a job as a captain?' 'No, Aunt Caline, they didn't,' he says, 'reel slow.' 'Tell me the truth, I didn't enlist,' he says, 'Between you an' I, Aunt Caline, they's something rotten wrong with that there recruit in' place. When I went up, there printed on the door as plain as pie was a sign which it said 'Captain Joiner, Private,' it said, 'Now, Aunt Caline, I leave it to you,' he says, 'how could enny man be a captain an' a private at one an' the same time?' he says, 'I didn't like the looks of it so I come home,' he says.

**Vain Advice.**  
Writers on etiquette might know it is utterly futile to advise girls that it is not good form to cross the knees, for what's the use in having silk stockings?

**Did You Know?**  
That fellah is a term applied to the laboring population of Egypt by the Turks in a contemptuous sense? They form the great bulk of the population and are descendants of the ancient

Egyptians, intermingled with Syrians, Arabs and other races. Their food consists entirely of raw vegetables, dhourra bread and beans. Their drink is limited to the water of the Nile and coffee, and their only luxury is the green tobacco of the country. Yet they are robust and healthy. Their social position is inferior to that of the Bedouin. They hate to pay taxes, which often have to be extorted by the bastinado.

**A Matter of Spelling.**  
Cried the Hun through the din,  
With a sob in his shout,  
"Is our road to Berlin  
Called a route or a rout?"  
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

We have just this to say,  
As he hurries pell-mell;  
He is due, either way,  
For a very bad spell.

**One Good Result.**  
Personally we do not pretend to judge character by physiology, but if we were a girl we wouldn't marry a man whose neck looks like his waistline.—Dallas News.  
It seems altogether likely that Mr. Herbert Hoover will eventually have that style of human architecture completely discredited.

**Try This on Your Girl.**  
Just whisper this into her ear:  
"Of all girls, you're my pick.  
If beauty is skin deep, my dear,  
Your skin is three feet thick."  
—Luke McLuke.

I tried it and I wish that I  
That whisper could rescind;  
She took offense so quickly, my  
Girl must be quite thin-skinned.

**W. S. S.**  
Now on the Kaiser put the clamps!  
Our soldiers overseas will fight,  
While we at home buy Savings Stamps;  
Stamp out the Wrong, Stamp in the Right!  
—Newark Advocate.

Yes, paste the Kaiser in the snoot,  
Then kick him in the slats, to boot,  
Invest in stamps, then buy some more  
And help our soldiers win the war.  
—I. G.

## DOZEN MEN FORMED FIRST Y. M. C. A. IN ENGLAND IN 1844; WORK GROWS

(Acting Secretary C. F. Lender of the Y. M. C. A. has prepared a series of six articles dealing with the origin, history and aims of the association which will appear in The Advocate from time to time until the series is completed. The articles are in condensed form and contain data from authoritative sources.)

**The Beginning.**  
Societies of the nature of the Y. M. C. A. are on record as far back as 1568 in New England. The name, Young Men's Christian Association, was first adopted by a group of twelve young men in London, in 1844. Like all great movements, a man, inspired by a love for his fellows, was the starting point. This movement sprang from the heart and hand of George Williams, a drapery clerk. He was a country boy from Devonshire, possessed of business ability which gave him, later, first rank as a London merchant. He was early known for an earnest, native Christian, ever ready in a tactful and successful way to lead his friends and fellow clerks to the source of his own motives and happiness. The first Y met in his room at an invitation, for prayer and Bible study, thus laying the foundation of this world-wide organization in Christian pursuits. It was in his mind to develop this club into an institution for the public welfare. How far his dream has come true, most readers know. The base of the idea, however, was a work of service by and for young men, to be carried out individually and socially, improving their environment and above all, changing character and life through allegiance to the Son of Man. From the Old World came this idea, and in the soil of Freedom in North America, it flourished into an organization which has in its turn reflected back the light to Europe, Asia, and in fact the whole world. To be a member of this early Y. M. C. A., a young man had to either be "a member of a Christian Church," or to give "evidence of his being a converted character." The object, "the improvement of the spiritual condition of young men," was, in the first year, changed to the "improvement of the spiritual and moral condition of young men," and to further this object, in addition to meetings for religious purposes, popular lectures were arranged and carried on for years. Thus early did the idea take

shape, that a man's life is not lived in separate compartments, but is of one entity, the cultivation or neglect of any one side of life affecting all the rest. Later, attractive rooms were secured, "to present some counter attraction to places of social and convivial resort." While professing and practicing charity toward all men everywhere, the Y can never strike hands with a business which leads men into crooked paths, no matter what gifts are proffered.

Outside of Britain and America, the idea spread and took root, in various forms. Similar societies in Germany and Scandinavia, which existed prior to the London Association, became affiliated with the Y. M. C. A. In Germany "Junglings Vereine" were connected with the State Church, and were for artisans, operated under a pastor. These took the form of Christian Hostels with a home-father in charge; they were places of religious instruction and social affairs. Mr. Williams, while in Paris on business, was instrumental in organizing the Paris Association, in 1850; he was a large supporter of this Y to the close of his life. In 1852, the young men of Geneva, Switzerland organized, and became a radiating center for the idea. 1851 marks the beginning in Amsterdam, Holland. The first Associations of North America were Montreal and Boston, begun in the winter of 1851. Thirty-two young men, representing twenty congregations of Boston, met to consider the formation of an Association similar to London's. The constitution they evolved was the one followed by the majority of North American Associations. The organizations were effected in the "Old South Church." The historic "test" defined by that constitution provides that, "Any young man who is a member in regular standing of an evangelical Church, may become an active member of this Association." Active members only have the right to vote and to be eligible to office. Any young man of good moral character may become a member of this Association, and shall be entitled to all the privileges of the Association, eligibility to office and the right to vote excepted." This latter provision opened the door to a class of young men for which the Association was early adjusted and for which it largely existed.

## The Ohio War Board Says Today

A thousand men to cut corn are needed to get Ohio crops into shock. Experience is not necessary. Anyone willing to cut corn can be used. More corn cut means more wheat sown, and more wheat means more wallpops for Wilhelm's trasse. Many reports are printed on the finest paper, often embellished in many ways, all of the laudation of the man who makes the report. All this an efficient government ought to stop, not only for economy's sake, but for publicity's sake. There ought to be a real publicity bureau that would say what should be printed and how much and the style it should appear in. At present half of publicity is humbuggery.—Ohio State Journal.

## Spirit of the Press

**Worthless Publicity.**  
The government puts great stress on publicity. It is so great that there is, too much of it. The government seems to think that elaboration of expression and detail constitutes publicity, when it means the very opposite. Many reports are printed on the finest paper, often embellished in many ways, all of the laudation of the man who makes the report. All this an efficient government ought to stop, not only for economy's sake, but for publicity's sake. There ought to be a real publicity bureau that would say what should be printed and how much and the style it should appear in. At present half of publicity is humbuggery.—Ohio State Journal.

## FREDONIA

Mrs. Sarah Brooks and daughters Helen and Alice spent Tuesday with Mrs. Frank Brooks of Brushy Fork. Mrs. Clarence Chilcott and Mrs. Claude Willard spent Thursday with their parents Mr. and Mrs. Crawford at Black Hand. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Plasters and son Carl of Belleville, O., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ellis. Mr. and Mrs. Tom Arnold and children spent the week-end with his mother.

Mrs. Rebecca Arnold, Mr. Arnold returning to his home in Croton Monday and Mrs. Arnold and children remaining for a longer visit.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Griffith of Welsh Hills, spent Tuesday with their son Paul Griffith and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Gosnell of Columbus, are visiting his mother Mrs. Kate Gosnell.

Dr. Rutledge of Johnstown spent Monday with Dillon Cramer, enjoying the squirrel hunting.

Miss Lottie Priest of Newark visited her parents Mr. and Mrs. John Priest last week.

Mr. Bennett Smith of Croton, spent the week-end with his sister Mrs. Milton Egall.

The children and grandchildren of Mrs. Rebecca Arnold, to the number of thirty-seven spent Sunday with her and celebrated her 84th birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Egall and Mrs. Claude Willard spent Sunday with Mrs. Lester Spidell at Concord.

Mrs. Claude Willard received word Friday of the safe arrival of her husband Claude Willard in France with the 84th division.

## RED OAK HILL

Mrs. Wright of St. Louisville, commenced her school at Rocky Fork, Monday, September 9.

A number of people from here attended the fair, Friday, at Newark fair grounds.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Wilson and children—Beatrice, Ruth, Frances and Olive—spent Saturday in Newark.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burrell were in Newark, Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Bank called on Stanton Wilson and family, Saturday night.

Carry Coon called on Frank Burrell and Len Bank, Sunday.

Mrs. Lizzie Wilson called on Annie Bank and Ethel Burrell, Sunday.

Mrs. Tilla Fay is called on Mrs. Ethel Burrell, Monday.

Mrs. Eva Davis is spending some time in Newark.

Autless Sundays are being well observed in this vicinity.

Stanton Wilson called on Alonzo Banks, Monday evening.

Nell—Since her divorce she has gone back to her maiden name, "Pelle." Took her husband's name in vain, eh?

## THE OLD "PEACE OFFENSIVE" DECOY IS SOMEWHAT BATTERED BUT STILL IN THE RING



WRIGLEY'S

For Victory Buy War Savings Stamps

We will win this war—  
Nothing else really matters until we do!

The Flavor Lasts



Near  
The  
Auditorium**SCHIFF'S**

THE DEPENDABLE STORE

East  
Side  
Square

# ANTICIPATE the new expression PREPARE

## Buy Your Fall and Winter Garments NOW

This Store has anticipated with the idea of saving money to its customers—and you will save 25 per cent to 40 per cent by buying your

### COATS - SUITS - DRESSES ETC. NOW

JUST RECEIVED A BIG SHIPMENT OF JERSEY DRESSES

DON'T DELAY IS OUR ADVICE

## SCHIFF'S -:- SCHIFF'S

### SOCIAL EVENTS

A few friends gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brooks of 83 Montgomery place on Friday evening in honor of their son Arthur who left Saturday morning for Parkersburg for embarkation. Those present were: Mrs. J. W. Weakly, Mrs. J. F. Brooks, Mrs. James Brown, Mrs. Homer Lisle, George Mahon, Arthur E. Brooks, Hazel Swan, Thelma and Naomi Alsbach, Eva Brooks, Mrs. C. J. Pryor and son Glenn, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Bell and daughter Mary Alice and Mr. and Mrs. Homer Hatch and son Billy.

Miss Helen Crawford entertained with a six o'clock dinner Monday evening in honor of Messrs. Floyd Orr, Auriel Coffman and Floyd Porter who left Tuesday for O. S. U. Also for Clifford Campbell, who will leave Wednesday for Junction City, where he has accepted a new position.

After dinner the evening was informally spent. Those present were, Misses Eva Chism, Florence Orr, Estelle Tinnen, Mrs. Clifford Campbell and Helen Crawford. Messrs. Auriel Coffman, Floyd Porter, Kenneth Campbell, Clifford Campbell and Floyd Orr.

### GRAPE JUICE

In the face of the sugar shortage the small grape arbor takes on a new light. Little sugar for jellies and jams will make it necessary to turn most of the surplus grapes into some other channel. The patriotic grower will look into the possibilities of home-made grape juice, which is made without sugar, and which is so wholesome used as a beverage or in desserts of one kind or another.

Only clean, sound, well ripened, but not overripe, grapes should be used. These may be crushed and pressed either by hand or in an ordinary cider mill. If a light-colored juice is desired, the crushed grapes are put in a clean, well-washed cloth sack and either hung up or twisted or grasped by two persons, one at either end, and twisted until the greater part of the juice is expressed. Then in a double boiler or its equivalent, such as a large stone jar placed in a pan of hot water, so that the juice does not come in direct contact with the fire, the juice is gradually heated to a temperature of 150 to 200 degrees F. The temperature should never be allowed to go above 200 degrees F.

It is best to use a thermometer; if none is available, however, the juice may be heated until it steams, but it should not be allowed to boil. It should be poured immediately into a glass or enameled vessel and allowed

to settle for 24 hours; then the juice should be drained from the sediment and run through several thicknesses of clean flannel or through a cone filter made from woolen cloth or felt and fixed to a hoop of iron, so that it can be suspended wherever necessary.

The juice is then poured into clean bottles, space being left at the top for the liquid to expand when heated.

A good home substitute for a commercial pasteurizer is an ordinary wash boiler with a thin board fitted over the bottom on which the filled bottles are set. Ordinary glass fruit jars serve the same purpose equally well. The tub should be filled with water to within an inch or so of the tops of the bottles and heated until the water begins to simmer. The bottles should then be taken out and sealed or corked immediately. Only new corks that have just been soaked for about 30 minutes in warm water at a temperature of about 140 degrees F. should be used. It is well to take the further precaution of sealing the corks with paraffin or sealing wax to prevent the entrance of mold germs.

When red juice is desired, the crushed grapes should first be heated to a temperature of not more than 200 degrees F., then strained through a clean cloth or drip bag, no pressure being used, and set away to cool and settle. The remaining procedure is the same for the red as for the light-colored juice.

Many people do not even take the trouble to let the juice settle after it is strained, simply reheating and sealing the vessels and setting them away in an upright position in a cool place where they will be undisturbed. If bottles are used, the corks should be sterilized and the necks of the bottles sealed with sealing wax. The juice settles and when desired for use the clear liquid is poured off the sediment.

Any person familiar with the process of canning fruit can put up grape juice, for the principles involved are the same. Care should be taken not to sterilize the juice at a temperature higher than 155 degrees F., or the finished product will have a scorched taste. The bottles or jars should not be so large that when they are opened the juice will spoil before it can be used.

Unfermented grape juice, properly made and bottled, will keep indefinitely if not exposed to the atmosphere. When a bottle is once opened, however, the contents, like canned goods generally, should be used as soon as possible. Unfermented juice may be made not only from all varieties of grapes, but also from some other fruits, such as apples, pears and cherries. Some berries also yield excellent juices.

**The Military Point of View.**

Editor:—Why didn't you return Jack's ring and presents?

Ethel—I regard them as spoils of war taken in by first engagement.—Boston Transcript.

### ABOUT PEOPLE

Judge Gideon Wilson of the appellate court of Cincinnati is visiting his sister, Mrs. Edward Kibler of Granville street.

Wallace Diment is spending a few days at his home in Clyde.

Miss Bernice Floyd, stenographer at the Newark Telephone company, is taking a week's vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Hoffman and granddaughter Miriam of Starke, Fla., Mrs. W. E. Dickey and daughter Josephine and Mrs. Lapham of Chicago and R. Hoffman of Akron are visiting at the home of G. M. Hoffman in 107 Elmwood avenue.

George Hatt entered Denison University today in the student's army training corps. He has been working in the Pennsylvania office in Columbus but was given a furlough to attend school.

Mrs. Catherine Redman, 67 North Fourth street, is visiting her daughter, Helen Redman, of Washington, D. C.

Albert McNamar, midshipman in the United States navy who has been home on furlough, returns to Annapolis tomorrow.

Miss Carrie Miller, clerk in the mayor's office who has been absent from her duties on a week's vacation has returned to work.

John Colony of Hoover street, is in Rome City, Ind., where he is taking treatment for his health.

Virgil H. Loughman of Brownsville, has been granted permission to enter the Ohio State hospital for epileptics at Gallopolis.

Mrs. H. C. Bowman of Alexandria, was a Newark visitor yesterday.

Katharine and Maxine Davis, daughters of A. C. Davis left Tuesday to attend college at St. Mary's of the Woods in Indiana.

Mrs. A. Channell of Maple avenue is spending the week with relatives and friends in Homer and Utica.

M. J. Reynolds of New York City is in the city on business.

Mrs. Howard McCune and niece of Granville spent yesterday in Newark.

Miss Jesse Barrick, who has been visiting friends in Chicago has returned to her home in Eastern avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster Keeckley of Columbus are guests of their sister Miss May Dieber.

Frank Kuster is attending school at Ohio State University.

Mrs. Bennett of Utica is spending the day here.

Miss Elsie Hentze of the Mazzy Co. is home on account of sickness.

Mrs. Lucille Brown and daughter Margaret spent yesterday in Columbus.

Wayne Talley of Zanesville is visiting his mother Mrs. Talley in Mahoning street.

Mrs. Chester Bailey received word

that her husband will be transferred from the Mechanics Institute, Cincinnati, to Camp Johnston, Florida.

Mrs. Hydebaugh of Shreveport and Mrs. Thomas Coates of Wheeling, who has been the guests of Mrs. Margaret Davis, have returned home.

Mrs. Ida M. Chase, who has been visiting her sister Mrs. Ernest T. Johnson went to Milwaukee last night where she will be the guest of her daughter Mrs. Frederick Warner. She was accompanied by her grandson Fred L. Warner who has been visiting his grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Warner.

Wm. Cosner of West Main street left at noon today for New Orleans, La., where he will locate.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Houck returned to their home in Columbus today after spending a week with their daughter Mrs. Harry Beinhower of West Locust street. Mrs. Margaret Gosnell of Highwater spent the day with Mrs. Beinhower.

Miss Helen Hoban of Cincinnati is the guest of her cousin, Miss Genevieve Kennedy of Central avenue.

### Milady's Boudoir

**Care of the Eyes.**

A woman is as old as her eyes. They are indisputable evidences of the years she has lived and the experiences she has passed through. The complexion may be massaged and tinted to look like that of a baby, but alas for the utter sophistication in the eyes under the babyish, flower trimmed hat.

You should take two courses of eye treatment, one for the physical attributes and another for their spiritual aspect. Kind thoughts, tolerance, literature and music, and most of all, sympathy for every living thing. If a constant habit of mind will give the eye the beauty that charms and draw young and old, who comes within their radius, it is worth much study.

Now for the physical treatment. The eyes must be kept bright and lustrous for only so will they suggest youth. They must be kept from sinking for sunken eyes suggest ill health and old age. Their lids must not be permitted to become red-rimmed, nor may their lashes be allowed to thin out as lashes will, after twenty-five, with most people.

If there is the slightest tendency toward swelling of the lids, particularly of the skin under them, consult a physician for this condition is usually the outward symptom of more or less serious internal disarrangement. Hollows, or blue or purple shadows beneath the eyes are also signs of inward trouble and should not be neglected.

A cloth wrung out in hot water in which bicarbonate of soda has been dissolved and laid over the eyes for ten minutes, will remove the traces of even a hard crying spell. The arch of the brows, also, is most important to the beauty and expressiveness of the eyes. Cultivate the habit of keeping the brows quiet when talking.

### Our Boys and Girls

All babies are lovely—at least all mothers think so. Their features may not be perfect, but their complexions, when healthy, are always beautiful. They are invariably dimpled with an expression of innocence and purity, and their eyes are bright.

How to preserve that lovely complexion is a question often asked after it has been destroyed. Children are often confined in badly ventilated rooms, and this should not be so, for oxygen is an agent that nourishes the blood which forms the complexion. A home of this kind always destroys the complexion and it also brings about other bodily ills.

If a child is out of doors a great deal and also takes its nap outdoors, it should never be subjected to great heat indoors. Sixty-five degrees may seem rather cool for a family but a child who has practically lived out of doors, is apt to catch cold if it is subjected to a temperature above that.

More colds result from overheating than from chills. Have the house of an even temperature, all over, so that it is not drafty or hot in one room and cold in another. Then even the baby may be carried from one room to another in the coldest weather.

### Every Day Etiquette

"Do you think it shows good taste to use affectionate terms on a postal card?" asked Ethel.

"It is most improper. One should not even begin with 'My Dear,' and in the signature the initials of the Christian name and the full name should be used," said her sister.

The Allies are rushing the ball right down the field, a gain for every down.

### OBITUARY

**Funeral of Mrs. Hill.**

The funeral of Mrs. T. A. Hill was held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Central Church of Christ, Rev. R. B. Carman, officiating. Interment in Cedar hill cemetery.

**Funeral of Lee William Hughes.**

The funeral of Lee William Hughes was held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at Pleasant View chapel, Rev. A. B. Cox officiating. Burial was made in the Barnes cemetery.

**Only Thing He Wouldn't Take.**

Subbute—I heard that your last servant was a regular thief.

Hubbubs—Well, I wouldn't use so harsh a word, but I will say that the only thing we could leave around him with any safety was a bath.—Indianapolis Star.

**A Regular Circus.**

"What did you think of the dinner party last night?"

"It was the most daring harebrake performance that I ever attended; and as for your niece, she outstripped all her competitors!"—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**Extraordinary.**

"Smith was extraordinarily attentive to the lady he took in to dinner."

"That was his wife."

"I still maintain his attention was extraordinary."—Baltimore American.

### OSTRICH FEATHERS TRIM SATIN FROCK



Among the old things that seem new is ostrich banding used as dress trimming. Here is a smart frock for the semi-formal occasion or the afternoon reception. It is lustrous black satin made with long odd shaped sleeves and an odd neck line which is outlined with a beaded design. The most distinctive feature of the gown, however, is the tunic which is trimmed with bands of black ostrich which simulate fringe in spiral rows.

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OPEN ALL DAY THURSDAY

## These Coats & Suits Will Cost Much More Later On

Our orders were placed early and with manufacturers that owned materials at reasonable prices. Awaiting your inspection now are hundreds and hundreds of beautiful coats and suits. You naturally expect us to say that they are the best values offered in Newark. But we won't. We don't have to. Our customers say it for us. Compare for yourself.

### MISSSES' NEW FALL SERGE DRESSES

Made from a good quality of navy serge in regulation Peter Thompson style, each ..... **\$6.95**

### NEW FALL SKIRTS

In a complete range of all the season's favored materials and shades. Regular and stout sizes at ..... **\$5.95 \$7.50 \$10**

## Here Are Examples of How We Are Underpricing New Fall Goods

<b>\$2.75 SERGES \$2.19</b> A splendid \$2.75 quality of all-wool material, wear serge, 52 inches wide, at a yard ..... <b>\$2.19</b>	<b>DRESS GINGHAM 39c.</b> A wonderful assortment of patterns in these regular 49c dress gingham, a yard ..... <b>39c</b>
<b>WOOL PLAIDS \$1.00</b> New Fall wool plaids, 36 inches wide in pretty new patterns; \$1.25 quality, a yard ..... <b>\$1.00</b>	<b>25c CALICOES 19c.</b> Less than wholesale price—our standard quality of 25c. callicoes at a yard ..... <b>19c</b>
<b>NEW SERGES 39c.</b> A limited quantity of new Fall serges, in desirable shades; 49c. quality, a yard ..... <b>39c</b>	<b>OUTING FLANNEL 25c.</b> If you come here tomorrow you can buy regular 29c white outing flannel, at yard ..... <b>25c</b>
<b>PERCALES 29c.</b> A goodly assortment of Fall percales in light and dark patterns at a yard ..... <b>29c</b>	<b>SILK SCARFS 75c.</b> Ladies' \$1.00 silk scarfs in white, black and all colors, excellent value, at each ..... <b>75c</b>

**T. L. DAVIES**  
LEADER IN QUALITY AND LOW PRICES.

## In the Army

music plays a prominent part in keeping UP the spirits of "OUR BOYS"

We at home also need its cheering influence. Do you have a piano or player in your home? If not let us make you a proposition as we can make you a better price now than later.

**THE MUNSON MUSIC COMPANY**

31 ARCADE (Estab. 1851) E. H. FRAME, MGR.



## Famo Does Stop Seborrhea The Dandruff Disease

If you have dandruff, you have Seborrhea. If you have Seborrhea, you will have falling hair and itching scalp and finally—if the seborrhea reaches the sebaceous glands—baldness.

If you use Famo you can kill the bacilli that cause the Seborrhea. If it is falling out your hair is fighting for its life.

**Seborrhea Kills Hair**

As fast as nature grows new hair the Seborrhea germ kills it off.

Unless you kill the germ with Famo, the new hair will grow weaker and weaker, and finally fall altogether.

Seborrhea attacks the hair like Pyrexia attacks the teeth.

Famo is a formula worked out by one of the great pharmaceutical houses in Detroit.

These great laboratories supply ninety per cent of all the physicians and pharmacists in America.

In one of them, after three years' work, skilled chemists found Famo.

Scientists now know that Seborrhea

causes falling hair, and finally baldness. These Detroit chemists say that Famo kills Seborrhea.

They say it will not only save hair, but grow it—beautiful, luxuriant hair.

In Famo these chemists have combined ingredients they have supplied thousands of times to physicians.

**Famo Revolutionary**

Never before was this wonder-working formula applied to the growth of the hair.

Famo is revolutionary, and works revolutionary results.

Not a drop of alcohol is used in its preparation—an unheard-of thing.

Famo chemists said, "Alcohol hurts the hair and hastens graying. We will find other ways to hold it together."

They succeeded.

**Famo Stops Itching**

Famo gives to the hair new lustre and intensifies the natural color of the hair. You will note beneficial results from the first application.

The dandruff scale is dissolved and disappears.

Famo penetrates the scalp and gives health to the roots of the hair. It stops all itching of the scalp. It retards grayness.

Every member of the family should use it. Even if you do not have dandruff Famo will make the hair more healthy and beautiful.

Famo is sold at all toilet goods counters. Applications may be had at the better barber shops.

It comes in two sizes—a small size at 35 cents and an extra large bottle at \$1.00. Your money will be returned if you are not satisfied.

Seborrhea is the medical name for a morbidly increased flow from the sebaceous glands of the scalp. The seborrhean excretion forms in scales or flakes and is commonly known as dandruff.

Mfd. by The Famo Co., Detroit  
W. A. BEJAN  
Arcade Drug Store.  
Special Famo Agent

# FAMO

**Stops Seborrhea - Grows Healthy Hair**

## ATTENTION! Sick Women

To do your duty during these trying times your health should be your first consideration. These two women tell how they found health.

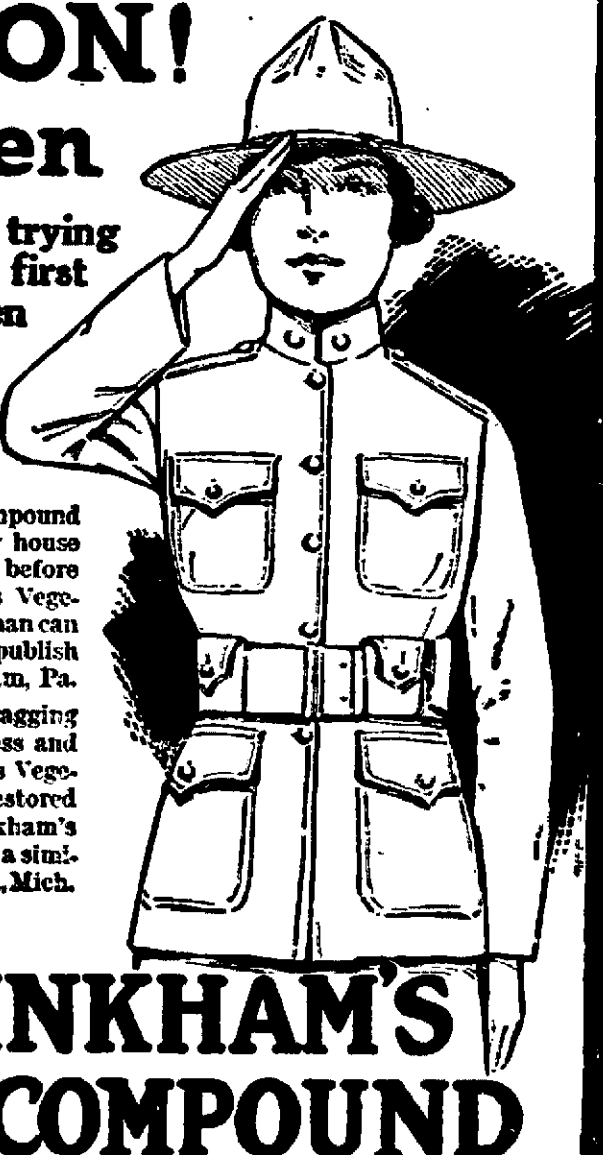
Hellam, Pa.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles and a displacement. I felt all run down and was very weak. I had been treated by a physician without results, so decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and felt better right away. I am keeping house since last April and doing all my housework, where before I was unable to do any work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly the best medicine a woman can take when in this condition. I give you permission to publish this letter."—Mrs. E. R. CRUNING, R. No. 1, Hellam, Pa.

Lowell, Mich.—"I suffered from cramps and dragging down pains, was irregular and had female weakness and displacement. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which gave me relief at once and restored my health. I should like to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies to all suffering women who are troubled in a similar way."—Mrs. ELISE HELM, R. No. 6, Box 83, Lowell, Mich.

Why Not Try

## LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.









**CALENDAR**  
Newark Lodge No. 97 F. & A. M.  
Friday, Sept. 27, 7:30 p.m., M. M.  
Friday, Oct. 4, 7:30 p.m., M. M.  
Acme Lodge, No. 554, F. and A. M.  
Thursday, Sept. 19, at 4 p.m. and M. M.  
Lunch at 6 p.m.  
Thursday, Sept. 26 at 7 p.m. E. A.

**THORNVILLE BUS**  
Daily Except Sunday.  
Leave Thornville 8 and 11:50 a.m.  
Leave Newark 11 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.  
Saturday Night Trip.  
Leave Thornville 6:30 p.m.  
Leave Newark 10 p.m.  
Sunday Schedule.  
Leave Newark 8:30 a.m.  
Leave Thornville 5 p.m. E. A.

**MONUMENTS—MARKERS**  
On display. Show rooms at 136  
East Main street. Newark Monu-  
ment Co. 8-20-10-1

**Callender Cleans Clothes Clean.**  
H. O. Upham writes a general line of  
insurance. Phone 1936. 9-17-21x

**Green, Dry Cleaner and Hatter.**  
Crystal Spring Water. It is pure.  
All bottles cleaned daily. Phone for  
sample. Auto 3250. Bower & Dower.  
1-24-11

**NOTICE.**  
The undersigned will receive sealed  
bids at 765 Trust Building for the sale  
of the property of the late George H.  
Bolton, deceased, located at 132 South  
Sixth street, Newark, Ohio, until 12  
o'clock noon, Saturday, September 21st,  
1918. Property is approximately 120 x  
240 feet. One five-room house. Right  
reserved to reject bids. Immediate  
possession given. FRANK A. BOLTON.  
9-16-18

**NOTICE.**  
H. O. Upham writes a general line of  
insurance. Phone 1936. 9-17-21x

**NOTICE.**  
Fred C. Boyer, the barber, 54 South  
Second street, Star Hotel Block, cuts  
hair for 35 cents, shaves for 15 cents—  
why, because he knows it's fair to all.  
The journeyman wages, have always  
been too small—but the present price  
is right to the public—why, because I  
pay my barbers \$6.00 over the scale.  
Figure it out yourself. Do you think  
I am unfair? I don't want it all.  
Wanted—Two more barbers; \$18.00 per  
week (60) over 25; union hours. Save,  
buy stamps. 9-16-18

**NOTICE.**  
H. O. Upham, Insurance, East Park  
Place. Phone 1936. 9-17-21x

**NOTICE.**  
Ad Club Members.  
The regular meeting of the  
Newark Ad Club will be held  
Wednesday evening, Sept. 18, at  
at 7:30 o'clock in the Chamber  
of Commerce rooms. Business of  
importance. All members urged to  
be present. 9-17-21x

**NOTICE.**  
H. O. Upham, Insurance, East Park  
Place. Phone 1936. 9-17-21x

**NOTICE.**  
Five carloads Long Jersey Giant,  
good keeping winter potatoes, at special  
price, at the Central Fruit market, 23  
South Third street. (Adams Express  
stand). 9-17-18

**NOTICE.**  
Ivy Poisoning cured with Goodhair  
soap lather. At druggists. 8-28-W5t

**Have your fall and win-  
ter clothes cleaned now, the  
right way at the right prices.  
Phone 5135. we call and deliv-  
er. Sachs Dry Cleaning  
Co., 192 E. Main St. 9-18-21**

**Arrival Safety.**  
County Commissioner J. C. Butt and  
wife of Johnston, received word of the  
safe arrival overseas of their son,  
Dwain. He was with the 334th reg-  
ment, 84th division.

**Finishes Naval Training.**  
Harold Hiatt, who enlisted in May,  
has finished his course at Hampton  
Roads, Va., and has been assigned to  
the battleship Pennsylvania.

**Kings Daughters to Meet.**  
The Whatsoever Circle of The King's  
Daughters will meet with Miss Lloyd  
Thursday at 7:30 p.m.

**Faller Dodges E-Boats.**  
Mrs. S. E. Hahn has received word  
that her nephew, Charles Faller, has  
arrived safely overseas. He is with  
the 333rd infantry, 84th division.

**Nephew Reaches France.**  
Mrs. W. H. Lewis of 17 Burt avenue,  
has received word that her nephew  
Stanley Lewis has arrived safely over-  
seas.

**Son Lands in France.**  
Mrs. Lida L. Huser, 114 South Webb  
street, received word this morning that  
Frank Huser, 333rd infantry, 84 di-  
vision, company 3 has arrived safely over-  
seas.

**Leaves Under Here.**  
Eugene Bader, second lieutenant in  
the aviation squad, who has been locat-  
ed in the Jursut school at West Point,  
Mississippi, has been spending a ten  
days furlough at his home in Granville  
street. He leaves tonight for an east-  
ern tour. Lieutenant Bader is the son  
of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bader.

**Wife Files Charges.**  
Jesse Gaunt has arrested on a statu-  
tory charge filed by his wife, Jane  
Gaunt, in the Mayor's court this morn-  
ing. He was bound over to the com-  
mon pleas court in the sum of \$500.

**Remitted to Home.**  
Miss Mary Welber, who is recover-  
ing from an attack of appendicitis,  
was removed to her home in Linden  
avenue in the Bradley ambulance.

**Rev. Mr. Raphael Speaks.**  
The regular prayer meeting of the  
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at 7:30. Rev. Mr. Raphael, pastor of  
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## HER SMOTHERING SPELLS RELIEVED BY NERV-WORTH

And Mrs. A. Carley, Berlin Heights,  
Finds Other Members in This  
Famous Family Tonic.

Not long ago this customer of Gra-  
ham's Drug store, Sandusky, wrote Mr.  
Graham as follows:

"I have sent me by parcel post one  
bottle of Nerv-Worth, for which I en-  
close \$1.12. I have taken one bottle of  
Nerv-Worth, which has benefited me  
very much. My heart has been very  
uncertain and I am glad to have some  
relief. I am sure I could not have  
lived through this long hot spell if I  
had not been taking that Nerv-Worth."

"MRS. A. CARLEY.

"Berlin Heights, O. R. F. D. 1."

Twelve days later Mrs. Carley wrote  
to Druggist Graham again about Nerv-  
Worth as follows:

"It is a good medicine. I have been  
much benefited, and so affected by  
the hot weather and I am sure I would  
not be here now if I had not found  
something to relieve the pressure in my  
heart and those smothering spells."

In Newark T. J. Evans sells Nerv-  
Worth. Your dollar bag if Nerv-  
Worth does not do for you what it did  
for Mrs. Carley.

Neighborhood agencies: Utica Drug  
store, Utica; Hebron Drug store, Heb-  
ron; W. P. Ullman, Granville; C. S.  
Howard, Johnstown. 9-18-20

## APPLIES TOURNIQUET; SAVES GIRL'S LIFE

Dorothy Evans, 17, daughter of Dr.  
D. J. Evans of Zanesville was badly  
injured and narrowly escaped death in  
an automobile accident Tuesday evening. She  
was driving the Evans machine at a rapid  
rate of speed and in making a corner  
the car rode for about 25 feet on two  
wheels and overturned catching Miss  
Evans beneath the car.

A hole was cut in the auto top to  
release her. An artery and three tend-  
ons in her leg were severed. The  
doctor stated she would have died if  
death in 15 minutes, if a tourniquet  
had not been applied at once by a man  
living in the neighborhood.

## U. S. A. GOOD ENOUGH FOR NEWARK SOLDIER

Rather Live Where He Can Make  
Himself Understood—Doesn't  
Like French Lingo.

France is all right, but "give me the  
good old U. S. A." writes Fred R.  
Hutchinson to his sister Mrs. Rachal  
Hedges, route 5 Newark—He says: "I  
often think of the people at home and  
the days gone by. France is a fine  
country, but give me the U. S. where  
I can understand what people are talk-  
ing about. I can't understand this  
French lingo. Time is scarce over  
here as we are getting ready to meet  
the Germans." He is with Co. D, 331st  
infantry.

## QUEEN WRITES FROM HOSPITAL IN FRANCE

Frank Queen of Steubenville, former-  
ly of Newark, has received a letter  
from his son Guy Queen, who is at  
Bago hospital, 117, A. E. F. France,  
saying he is alright and getting along  
fine and expects to leave the hospital  
before long.

## THREE EVENTS ON GRAND CIRCUIT CARD

(Associated Press Telegram)  
Columbus, Sept. 18.—The second  
day's grand circuit racing here this  
afternoon will be featured by three  
trotting events—the Horse Review Fu-  
turity for purse of \$6000, for 3-year-  
olds; the Hostler-Columbus \$10,000 su-  
premacie stake, and the 2:15 class trot.  
Pacers of the 2:07 class will also con-  
test.

In the Hostler-Columbus there are 10  
entries, including Prince Lores, winner  
of the Empire City stake at Syracuse  
last week; the Horse Review Futurity  
will have eight starters, the pacing  
event eight and the 2:15 trot sixteen.

## ORDERED OUT OF TOWN.

"Bertha Norris, of Newark, thought  
that five minutes was about all the  
star she needed to keep ahead of the  
police on her way out of Zanesville,"  
says Wednesday's Zanesville Times  
Recorder. According to the story ap-  
pearing in that paper she had been  
arrested before Judge M. M. Oshe at  
the municipal court charged with leav-  
ing town without paying a fine of \$20  
and costs. "Git," said the judge,  
and she "got."

## ST. NICHOLAS III TO MEET ST. FRANCIS III

The St. Nicholas nine of Zanesville,  
will play the St. Francis team of this  
city, Sunday morning at Zanesville.  
The St. Francis team is a strong  
team and a good game is expected.  
Richard Schramm, star pitcher of the  
St. Nicholas team, will be on the  
mound. The St. Nicholas boys have  
won 30 games and lost only four this  
season.

## JOHNSTOWN R. D. 4.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Bruce were  
Johnstown callers Saturday afternoon.  
Mrs. Bruce is visiting her  
uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Cary  
Whitmore of near Gambier, for a few  
days.

H. W. Powers made a business trip to  
Newark, Monday.

Quite a number from the route at-  
tended the Licking county fair, Friday.  
F. P. Belt made a business trip to  
Newark, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Powers spent  
Sunday with the latter's parents, Mr.  
and Mrs. C. R. Claggett.

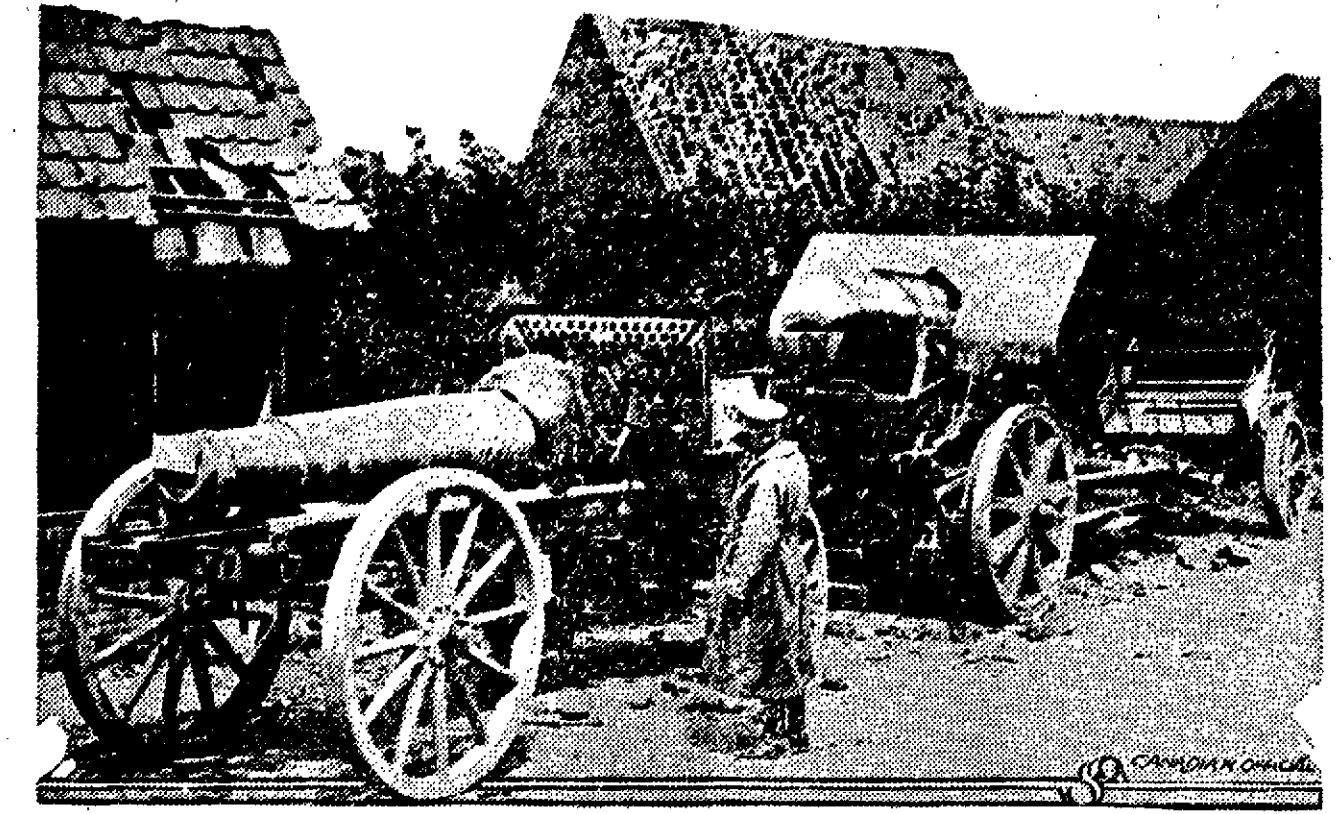
Will Hold Card Party.  
Pachontas Council will entertain  
with a card party Thursday evening  
at Red Men's hall.

Has Been Transferred.  
Sergeant Bernard Fallon of this city,  
has been transferred from Camp Gar-  
don, Ga., to Camp Wadsworth in North  
Carolina.

Here on Furlough.  
Walter Kussmaul, son of Mrs. Anna  
Kussmaul, is home on a five day fur-  
lough. He arrived in Newark early  
this morning after having reached New  
York Tuesday morning, returning from  
his fourth trip abroad. He is on the  
first class fireman.

Undergoes Operation.  
Miss Sarah O'Shaughnessy of Poplar  
avenue was operated on at the private  
hospital in Granville street yesterday  
by Dr. Brock of Columbus.

## THIS GERMAN GUN WILL BE PUT IN BRITISH MUSEUM, BUT HUNS DIDN'T LEAVE IT TO SWELL ART COLLECTION



German gun captured by Canadians.  
The German gun shown above was one of hundreds left by the Germans in their pell-mell retreat before the allies. The Canadians, who have been doing brilliant work in the allies' offensives, captured this one and it is to be turned over to the British war museum. The Huns were not prompted by altruistic motives to leave it though. They didn't want to be bothered with it when they lit out.

## SERB DRIVE MAY BE BIG EFFORT

Important Ground is Gain-  
ed East of Monastir—Al-  
lied Offensive Two  
Months Old

(Compiled from A. P. Dispatches.)  
As the allied offensive in Macedonia  
continues to develop, the impression  
is growing that an operation of major  
proportions may have been begun  
there. The front where the fighting  
is going on is almost shut off from the  
world and except for official reports  
there are few details known as to the  
progress of the entente forces. It ap-  
pears however, that the attack which  
was launched on Sunday is still going  
on and is gaining important ground  
just to the east of Monastir.

Sofia admits that the allies have been  
successful at some points and says that  
the Bulgarian troops have been with-  
drawn to positions further north. This  
may be taken as confirmation of the  
reports from allied sources telling of  
the success of the drive over the high  
ridges which the Teutonic powers have  
held for the past 18-months or more.

Last reports from the Macedonian  
front would seem to indicate that the  
entire restricted front over which the  
first assault was launched is now being  
lengthened, especially to the east. Maps  
of the region where the battle is be-  
ing fought show that the allies have  
carried valuable positions on high  
ground and that it is possible that they  
have passed through the zone where  
the hardest resistance might be ex-  
pected.

Two months ago this morning, the  
allies struck the western flank of the  
German forces in their Macedonian  
drive. At the time General March had  
the American and French armies in  
that sector against the enemy the  
movement was believed to be but a  
counter offensive, and that General  
Foch had merely seized upon the op-  
portunity presented by the German of-  
fensive begun on July 15 to strike a  
blow that might defeat their effort to  
capture Rheims and perhaps to drive  
the German wedge nearer Paris.

Viewed in the light of events that  
have since transpired, the move-  
ment against the Germans on July 15  
was really the first step in a masterly  
campaign which has not only wrested  
the initiative from the Germans but has  
forced them back along the line from  
Ypres to the Scheldt to virtually the line  
where they stood before they began  
their mightiest drive of the war on  
March 21. With the exception of nar-  
row strips of ground in the Flanders  
sector, from east of Ypres to the  
Scheldt, the German line and along the  
line between Ypres and Rheims, the  
German successes of the spring and  
early summer have been liquidated.

In addition the Germans have lost vital  
positions before Arras and have been  
forced to retreat from the St. Mihiel  
salient, which for four years stood like  
an arrow pointed at the heart of east-  
ern France.

American, British and French forces  
have been carrying out successful  
"peeling" operations all along the line  
during the past day and have won  
local tactical successes at various  
points.

The history of Foch's campaign since  
July 15 would appear to indicate that  
the allies will not hesitate long be-  
fore striking a new blow somewhere  
along the front.

In northern Russia, the Bolshevik  
forces have been defeated by the allies  
who are advancing south of Archang-  
el. In the far south, it is reported  
from Kiev, the Bolsheviks have been  
successful in a number of combats  
against the Czech-Slovak armies oper-  
ating in the Volga region and along  
the Black sea littoral in the government  
of Kievan.

Burning towns along the Moselle  
river are considered as evidence that  
the Germans are preparing a further  
retirement in the Lorraine sector. It  
is stated that an elaborate system of  
defenses has been constructed to re-  
ceive the German armies which will  
defend Metz.

## PHONE COMPANY ASKS APPROVAL OF CHARGE

Columbus, Sept. 18.—The Cleveland  
Telephone company today, filed with the  
state public utilities commission a for-  
mal petition asking approval of the in-  
stallation rates prescribed by Post-  
master General Burleson, which range  
from \$5 to \$15. The commission re-  
cently refused to accept a schedule for  
these rates presented by the Ohio State  
Telephone company.

Inasmuch as the Cleveland company  
makes a formal request for approval of  
the schedule, the commission has con-  
sented to hear the petition, September  
27. It is not expected the rates will  
be approved by the commission, how-  
ever.

Unclaimed Letters.  
First class mail, foreign origin, ad-  
dressed at the Newark, O. postoffice,  
week ending September 16:  
Clark Weaver, Athanas Barbutane,  
412 Colonos avenue.  
F. T. Mercer, Postmaster.

## WAR SAVINGS STAMPS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following is a report of the sale  
of War Savings and Thrift Stamps in  
Newark Public Schools for the  
week ending September 14th, 1918:

Bldg.	No.	Sales	Total
High	688	\$ 694.50	\$21,395.50
Central	339	283.25	7,026.50
Woodside	282	161.75	9,968.25
N. Fourth	294	139.00	4,727.50
Hudson	88	21.75	2,637.00
Riverside	88	43.50	331.25
Keller	66	35.50	931.25
Mill	115	110.25	1,271.50
East Main	216	67.25	2,914.75
Hartzel	218	49.25	3,130.25
Texas	18	12.50	215.00
Franklin	12	0.00	210.00
Mahom	264	77.25	4,507.50
Mound	260	132.75	3,503.75
Conrad	202	113.50	2,716.00
Cherry Val.	29	18.25	111.00

Totals \$177 \$1,961.75 \$62,716.00  
Additional 100 per cent. school Miss  
Braddock's and Mrs. Newham's in the  
Woodside school.

## LICKING COUNTY IS ASKED TO GIVE BELGIANS CLOTHING

Chairman Lewis P. Franklin of the  
Licking County Red Cross, announces  
that the people of this community are  
to be asked to contribute clothing for  
relief work in Belgium during the week  
of Sept. 23 to 30 inclusive.

Herbert Hoover, chairman for the  
commission for Relief in Belgium, has  
asked the American Red Cross to col-  
lect 5,000 tons of clothing for the Bel-  
gians and the local chapter welcomes  
the opportunity to render such a  
service.

The minimum allotment for the Lick-  
ing county of which Licking county is a  
part, is 400 tons. There is need for  
all that can be secured.

Here is the cablegram that Mr. Hoover  
sent to Henry P. Davison, chairman  
of the Red Cross in Belgium:

"The ten million impoverished people  
in occupied Belgium and France are  
facing shame, suffering, disease and  
some of them death for lack of cloth-  
ing this winter. They must be helped.  
I hope that the Red Cross will under-  
take a renewed campaign to obtain  
clothing for the people of Belgium and  
France. Your first campaign yielded  
magnificent results, bringing in  
fully 5,000 tons of clothing in good  
condition. But much more is needed  
if these war-ravaged people are to get  
through the winter in decency and  
warmth. The Red Cross is the most ef-  
fective and spiritual suffering they remain  
splendidly courageous. This courage  
challenges our charity. Let us match  
the courage of Belgium by the gener-  
osity of America."

Back of the German wall that has  
hounded in Belgium and now in north-  
ern France, 10,000,000 people look  
to America for clothing as well as food.  
Licking county is asked to do its share  
toward providing for these people. Ev-  
ery household has some spare clothing,  
worn or outgrown, that is desperately  
needed by the German and their there.  
Every kind of garment for all ages  
and both sexes is urgently needed.

In addition, piece goods—light, warm  
cotton flannel and other kinds of  
cloth from which to make garments  
for new born babies; ticking; sheeting;  
blankets; woolen goods of any kind;  
shoes of all sizes; if leather, for shoes;  
Scrap leather is needed for repairing  
footwear.

Since the clothes will be subjected to  
the hardest kind of wear, only gar-  
ments made of strong and durable  
materials should be sent. It is useless  
to send downy or flimsy material or gay  
garments of flimsy material or gay  
coloring. Make the gifts practical.

Garments need not be in perfect con-  
dition. A hundred thousand destitute  
women in the occupied regions are  
eager to earn a small livelihood by re-  
pairing gift clothing and making new  
garments of the material to which they  
are familiar.

Woolen goods of any kind are ac-  
ceptable; soft hats and caps for all  
ages, and sweaters of any kind and  
size. Men's shirts and pajamas, so  
long as they are not too long, to be  
sent down every variety of underwear,  
since the material can be utilized for  
making children's garments.

Do Not Send garments of flimsy  
material or gaudy coloring, hat dress-  
es, high heeled shoes, etc.; stiff hats,  
either men's or women's straw, dress  
or evening; anything containing rubber  
raincoats, rubber boots, etc. No  
Rubber heels can easily be removed  
from shoes. Books, toys, soap, toilet  
articles, Notes or communications of  
any sort or description must positively  
not be sent.

The Red Cross will own a room in  
the new district of Newark for re-  
ceiving contributions. The place will be  
the corner room in the Y. M. C. A.  
building.

## VIRNA DENIES BERLIN DICTATED PEACE NOTE.

(Associated Press Telegram)  
Amsterdam, Sept. 18.—The German  
government had to previous knowl-  
edge of the note Austria-Hungary re-  
cently dispatched inviting the belliger-  
ents to a conference. It is declared  
in "authoritative German circles," ac-  
cording to the Vienna newspapers.

## AUTO OWNERSHIP SHIFTS RAPIDLY

Sheriff Locates Machine  
Stolen September 8, at  
Uniontown, Pa.

The shifting of ownership of automo-  
biles in rapid-fire fashion is shown in  
the investigation made by Sheriff  
Swank of a transaction pulled off in the  
Linnville pike a week ago Sunday night.  
After Rollin McCormick of Coshocton,  
had broken down in his Chevrolet car  
he purchased a Ford machine for \$25  
from three boys.

The boys, who happened along at the  
time continued on their way walking,  
and Swank after locating the owner of  
the Chevrolet car got the number of  
the Ford and found it had been stolen  
from C. D. Erler of Columbus. Mr.  
Erler came to Newark today and went  
to Coshocton to identify the car.



## There Is No Question

but that all lines of wearing apparel will be higher priced later on. In fact, manufacturers are now quoting 10 to 50 per cent higher prices than we paid for present stocks. Then the proposed luxury tax will greatly enhance prices in practically all lines. The government requests you to anticipate your needs and to buy early. Economy is the watchword of the nation, and there is no greater opportunity to economize than by buying at present prices.



Let Your Thoughts

also turn to supplying yourself with hosiery for fall and winter wear.

## Prepare Now

to be comfortable on those cold, blowy days, warm underwear can be damn! and attractive when its

## "Mérode"

(Hand Finished)

## Underwear

its carefully tailored and made with patent flatlock seams. Each garment is carefully finished by hand. Shown in all weights and fabrics and all sizes for women and children in Union Suits—Vests—Drawers and Tights.

### Underwear Stocks

are now complete and it's to your advantage in every way to lay in your supply for the coming year without delay.

### A Special Assortment At \$1.50

contains ladies union suits and separate vest and pants in excellent quality wool and cotton, in either grey or white.

### The Special Garment For Children at 25c

cannot be purchased at anywhere near this price when these are gone. A splendid garment in both vests and drawers in sizes to fit children from 1 to 14 years.

**F. W. H. Mazy Company**

## AMUSEMENTS

### AUDITORIUM

**Mr. Fix-It**  
For the Douglas Fairbanks' newest comedy picture, "Mr. Fix-It," a complete first floor of a palatial New York home of wealth, from dining room to library, was constructed. By the arrangement of the rooms in their proper order, due advantage of the effective photographic angles was taken and many scenes, seemingly incredible, in which Mr. Fairbanks takes athletic part, are shown.

"Mr. Fix-It" is a comedy of the highest class, in which role Mr. Fairbanks expounds the theory of happiness for human kind and his pretension is that one can only be happy by bringing happiness to others.

In "Mr. Fix-It" appear many notable cinema players, many of whom are familiar to the Fairbanks pictures. These include Wanda Hawley, Marguerite Clark, Catherine McDonald, Frank Campbell and Leslie Stuart. Mr. Fix-It will be shown at the Auditorium Theatre tonight for the last time. The laughable comedy "A Canine Friend" is to be held over.

**"Tarzan of the Apes"**  
Broadway got a distinct thrill last night with the production of the screen et the absorbing story of "Tarzan of the Apes." The dramatic plot was unfolded with such realistic effect that the audience which overflowed the Broadway Theatre burst into enthusiastic acclaim at the man standing situations, caught by the camera in the heart of the forest in wilder of wild.

Of course the novel that set the world on fire was built around a plot laid by Alfred R. W. Brown, the author of the novel. The moving picture artist who sequenced the production last night had all the settings necessary for the scenes from the vigorous elephant who pushed over a tree that stood in his path to the wildest of lions, tigers, jaguars, crocodiles, monkeys and apes.



MARGUERITE CLARK

At the Auditorium Theatre Next Week in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"

what apes, chimpanzees, gorillas and other wild animals figured all through the production from the first act to the finish, and the way they were introduced at times gave such a shock to the audience as to cause an uneasy sense of fear.—New York World.

This feature comes to the Auditorium theatre for 3 days commencing Thursday.

**Her Regiment.**  
Victor Herbert whose melodies are always fresh unacknowledged and of a popular appeal is said to have echoed all of his previous efforts with the composition of his latest musical comedy, "Her Regiment," which comes to the Auditorium theatre for an engagement of one day soon.

William LeBaron who has already convinced the play-going public that he is in command of droves by the smart dialogue of his farce "The Very Idea" has contributed the book and lyrics for the Herbert 1918 success. The joint efforts of the two geniuses is being produced under the direction of Joe

Weber, who has engaged Frank Morgan for the principal comedy role. This noted comedian is supported by a splendid cast including Blanche Brown, Roland Hogue, Norma Brown, Lilla Blow, William Marquett, Annette Stewart, Georgeanna Temple, and a bevy of beautiful chorus girls.

This is the same cast which won such distinction during the engagement of "Her Regiment" at the Knickerbocker Theatre, New York City.

### A Famous Story Picturized.

Marguerite Clark's newest starring vehicle, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which will be shown at the Auditorium Theatre next week is a picturization of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's famous novel of the same name published in 1852 and which not only added materially in bringing on the Civil War, but brought about the emancipation of slaves in the South. The photoplay is an admirable one and should delight every spectator.

### A Modern Love.

Mr. Penberg has a strong program for Sunday amusement seekers in the screening of "A Modern Love" with Mae Murray and a great cast of players. This feature when shown at the Broadway Theatre a few weeks ago in New York created a sensation and drew capacity crowds. The comedy "She Loves Him Plenty," a Mack Sennett Paramount Comedy, also the weekly together with The Incomparable Orchestra will make a program that should attract the usual Sunday capacity crowds.

### ALHAMBRA.

**Tonight and Tomorrow.**  
Two little patriots in petticoats, played by Jane and Katherine Lee, lend a hand to Uncle Sam in "Doing

## Women Will Admire the New Arrivals

— IN —

## Coats - Suits - Dresses and Skirts



THESE New fall and winter garments for women, misses and children couldn't be more attractive. There can be no denying that these new fall garments possess more grace, distinctiveness and beauty than any brought out in years—and it is still further to their advantage that they lend these qualities to their wearers.

### Your Advantage in Buying Early

OUR large present stocks in all kinds of wearing apparel were contracted for at the time when prices were at least one fourth less than present day wholesale cost—an addition there is an absolute shortage of nearly every sort of desirable material.

### Our Duty to Our Patrons

UNDER these circumstances—we feel it our duty to tell you that on later purchases at wholesale, we will have to pay more for inferior qualities and you will be asked higher prices than we are asking today for superior garments.

Should you not be ready for your garment—make your selection—make a reasonable deposit and have it laid away until later.

The Store That Serves You Best

**Meyer & Lindorf**  
NEWARK, OHIO.

East Side of the Public Square

## WANT FRUIT STONES SAVED TO HELP MAKE GAS MASKS FOR ARMY

Peach stones and other pits from fruits, will help win the war. The government, through wholesale grocers has appealed to American housewives to save the seeds of fruits canned this season, to be used in the manufacture of gas masks. H. S. Fleck & Son have received the appeal which tells of the part taken by the lowly fruit pit, in helping to defeat the Hun. The appeal says:

To Wholesale Grocers:  
Only the best gas masks will save our boys from painful death. These masks cannot be made without good charcoal. Wood charcoal has proved deficient. The necessary charcoal can be made from the pits and shells named below. Enormous quantities of these are needed at once. The government needs every stone and pit and must have them immediately. We ask you to save them and see that each of your customers immediately place an adequate receptacle in a conspicuous place in his store with a sign, printed in large letters, reading:

### A Few Peach Stones May Save a Soldier's Life.

Leave Yours Here and Help Make Gas Masks.

PEACH STONES  
PRUNE PITS  
PLUM PITS  
APRICOT PITS  
OLIVE PITS  
CHERRY PITS

DATE SEEDS  
BRAZIL NUT SHELLS  
HICKORY NUT SHELLS  
WALNUT SHELLS  
BUTTERNUT SHELLS

We need these NOW. Before depositing they should be thoroughly dried in the oven or in the sun. REMEMBER THE LIST. Under no circumstances deposit any other pits or shells. We are collecting these for the ARMY at the request of the United States Food Administration.

The Red Cross in your district will see to the shipment of the material collected. Special arrangements may be made with the Red Cross to make frequent collections from large producers who are unable to take care of their own drying.

Copies of this notice are also being sent to the more important retail dealers. We confidently rely upon your prompt and patriotic cooperation.

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

## BUY A THRIFT STAMP EVERY DAY AND THE WAR STAMPS WILL TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES.

### ACCURACY AND THRIFT

Thrifty people are always careful of their money, and careful people become thrifty and prosperous.

Know where the money goes and you take the first step toward saving some of it.

A Franklin National checking account will give you an accurate account of every dollar spent, and will give you many opportunities to save.



W. A. ROBBINS, President. A. F. CRAYTON, Vice-President  
W. T. SUTER, Cashier.

73 YEARS IN BUSINESS

### FOR BETTER MOTORING USE

**HAVOLINE OIL**  
It Makes a Difference

22 S. FIFTH STREET. LESLIE GROVE NEWARK, OHIO.

READ THE WANT ADS THIS EVENING

## GRAND

TONIGHT  
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

FEATURING  
EDWARD EARLE  
AGNES AYRES

FLORENCE DESHON  
Fifty miles an hour down Fifth Avenue at high noon, is quite a feat, but this was "Eddie's" dash, by permission of the New York police department.

HIGH COMEDY:  
"Whistles and Windows"

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY  
WILLIAM DESMOND IN  
"THE MARRIAGE BUBBLE"

and  
DOROTHY DALTON in  
"UNFAITHFUL"

Two stars, too well known to tell you of their work and popularity. Don't miss this show.

Allied Official War Review  
Showing the great battlefields of Europe

JOSEPH RENZ  
NOTARY PUBLIC, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

Office over Gleichauf's Furniture Store, W. Main St.  
Deeds and Mortgages Written. All business entrusted to me will be promptly and carefully attended to.

LESTER N. BRADLEY  
Successor to Bader & Bradley

Funeral Director  
37-39 NORTH FOURTH ST.  
Auto Phone 1918 — Bell Phone 48

## ALHAMBRA

TONIGHT & TOMORROW  
SLACKERS

WATCH OUT OR THE  
LEES JANE AND KATHERINE

Will get on See them in their latest patriotic play.

DOING THEIR BIT  
ALSO

Marie Dressler in  
"FIRED"

A Two-Act Farce Comedy.

Friday - Saturday  
Charming  
VIOLA DANA

IN  
"OPPORTUNITY"

This is a sparkling comedy of five acts, full of laughter and wit, with a deep underlying note of romance.

Sunday - Monday  
Magnificent  
MARY GARDEN

For the second time on any screen, the most celebrated woman in the world, in

"The Splendid Sinner"

The story of the woman who paid her great debt in silence. Six Big Reels.

## Auditorium

Newark's Classy Playhouse  
WHY ARE crowds attracted to This Playhouse

— There's a Reason —  
Of Course  
You See The Best Here Always

Last Times Today  
"DOUG"  
FAIRBANKS

— IN —  
"MR. FIX-IT"

AN ARTIST AT THE FEATURE.  
What we heard in the lobby last night: "Gee, that's the best picture I ever saw."

DO NOT MISS IT

## LYRIC-TODAY

ALL THIS WEEK!  
Hal Hoyt's All-Americans

FEATURING  
THE FAMOUS LEMMONS  
MAURICE LEVINE  
JEW COMEDIAN

MUSICAL WALKERS  
MUSICAL NOVELTY ACT  
MISS ETHEL VEEVA  
PRIMA DONNA

The happy-go-lucky, lively singing and dancing show.

CHILDREN FREE  
Every Afternoon Excepting SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS  
When accompanied by their mothers. Bring the kids and just pay the war tax.

## SPEAKING OF

TARZAN

OF THE

APES

Albert Payson Terhune said:  
"It is the greatest picture I ever saw."

Pauline Fredericks said:  
"It is a wonderful picture."

Evening World said:  
"Only one word will describe it. It is marvelous."

Evening Telegram said:  
"It thrills. It astounds."

Herald said:  
"More thrills than Broadway is used to."

Willard Mack said:  
"It is a masterpiece of primeval life."

The Times said:  
"It is thrilling and educational."

Above are New York Papers.

You Will Say:  
It Startles—It Thrills  
It Surprises and Entertains.

AFTERNOONS—1:30, 3:40  
EVENINGS—7, 9:10

## Auditorium

Thurs. — Fri. — Sat.  
17c PRICES 28c